

The Hartford Republican.

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY

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No. 32

MAKING FIGURES ON ELECTION

Roosevelt Followers Claiming Victory.

Assert That Nomination of Taft Would Make Success Doubtful.

The following which evidently comes from the headquarters of the Roosevelt followers is very interesting reading for all who are interested in the game of politics, as giving the grounds upon which the Republicans may hope to win the coming presidential election. It says:

In only twenty-three of the forty-eight states is the administration now in the hands of the Republicans. The states which have Republican governors, with their vote in the electoral college, are: California, 12; Delaware, 3; Illinois, 23; Iowa, 12; Kansas, 10; Maryland, 8; Michigan, 15; Minnesota, 12; Missouri, 13; Nebraska, 8; New Hampshire, 4; New Mexico, 3; Nevada, 3; Pennsylvania, 23; Rhode Island, 5; South Dakota, 5; Tennessee, 12; Utah, 4; Vermont, 1; Washington, 7; West Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 12; and Wyoming, 3. Total 228.

There will be 331 votes in the electoral college making 116 necessary to a choice. If the Republicans can hold the states in which they now have the governorship, they will need only 28 additional votes to carry the next presidential election. Normally the Republicans can be expected to carry all these states except Maryland and Tennessee. Deducting the twenty votes of those two states, leaving 218 electoral votes, which under normal conditions, the Republicans would be reasonably sure of carrying.

But the conditions this year are very far from normal. The Governors of Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Dakota, West Virginia and Wyoming have joined the movement for the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt. The aggregate electoral votes of these states is seventy-one.

In seven other states which now have Republican governors—California, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, New Mexico, Washington and Wisconsin—there is also decided opposition to President Taft. These states have an aggregate of ninety electoral votes.

This puts one hundred sixty-one (161) electoral votes from the fifteen normal Republican states into the "doubtful" column the moment President Taft is declared the nominee of the Chicago Convention, and with at least 75 of them it gives strong probability of democratic success.

In case the nominee at Chicago is Colonel Roosevelt, there is no reason to suppose that he would fail to carry any one of these 23 Republican states with the exception of Maryland and Tennessee. He would be assured of at least 238 electoral votes to start with. It would be necessary for him then in order to carry the election to win in other states an aggregate of only 48 electoral votes.

The Roosevelt fight, therefore would have to be made in Northern States which now have Democratic administrations. There are twelve of these states—Colorado, with six electoral votes; Connecticut, 7; Idaho, 4; Indiana, 15; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 18; Montana, 4; New Jersey, 11; New York, 45; North Dakota, 5; Ohio, 24; and Oregon, 6. Total 153.

On the showing made in the last three national campaigns, every one of these states ought to be easily Republican. Mr. Taft lost Colorado and Nebraska in 1908, but Col. Roosevelt carried both easily in 1904.

On figuring which can be made in regard to the twelve states now administered by Democratic governors it would be easy for Col. Roosevelt to win the forty-eight votes necessary in addition to the 218 from states that are at present Republican, to carry them to victory.

He could win without Indiana, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut combined. To do so he would have to hold the states now Republican—except Maryland and Tennessee—and carry, in addition, the New

England states of Maine and Massachusetts, which have never failed the Republican party in a presidential campaign. And the western states of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, in all of which he is exceptionally strong.

EDWARDS SCHOOLHOUSE.

Feb. 19.—Rev. Crowe filed his regular appointment at this place Sunday and several attended church.

Samuel Hoover is at home. He has been in Oregon for the last two years. Weather is good and farmers are busy sowing plant beds and some are sowing oats. Wheat crops are looking bad.

Mr. Mool Schroeder has a sick horse and also Mr. Kit Austin a sick mule. It is thought they may have the new disease which is so contagious among the horses.

Master Earnest and Shockney Martin are at home after a five weeks visit in Owensboro and Haldt, Daviess county.

Miss Cora Duke, of Owensboro, is visiting in this community.

Mr. W. M. Schroeder, wife and son, Robert; Mr. Bob Acton and wife, and Willie Duke visited at Mr. Dorman Harts, Sunday.

Little Miss Maude Bryant is visiting her sister, Mrs. Anna Porter, near Hartford.

Little Misses Katie, Marie and Bona Hart visited Mable and Maude Minton, Sunday.

Rev. Minton and Rev. Bailey have just closed a meeting at Vine Hill and will begin to night to hold a few days meeting at this place.

CORN GROWING CONTEST THIS YEAR

Supt. Leach Lending Assistance Towards Boys Enterprise.

Last year, it will be remembered, a Boys Corn Growing Contest was held in Ohio county, as was held in nearly every county in Kentucky. For several reasons the enterprise was not as great a success in this county as might have been, the seed not being as good as it should have been.

This year Supt. Leach, is again working hard on the corn growing contest and it promises to be not only instructive from every standpoint, but profitable for the boys that enter. From time to time the progress of the contest will be announced in these columns.

The following is a copy of a letter that Mr. Leach is mailing to quite a number, and it is to be hoped that everyone will lend their aid in this work.

To the Farmers of Ohio County:

Because of poor seed corn and bad conditions last year, the Boys Corn Growing Club was almost a failure. Many reported early in the spring of last year that it was impossible to secure a stand from the corn furnished the boys. So I have decided to appeal to the boys and to the farmers again to try to make it a success this year. This year I shall ask the farmers to directly aid me in securing the names of boys who will enter this contest. We can get seed corn this year that is guaranteed to be first class and plenty of it to plant an acre of ground. We started in last spring too late to work up the proper amount of interest in the contest but this spring through the aid of all persons who are interested in corn growing and better farming, we can make it a success that the whole county will be benefited and still not cost the county anything.

All boys under 18 and over 10 years of age will be allowed to enter. Each boy will be furnished enough corn to plant one acre and will be given instructions as to what is expected of him.

I want the name, address age and school district of all the boys who enter this contest.

Attractive prizes will be offered and ever encouragement will be given. Will you join me in making this a success?

HENRY LEACH,
Superintendent Ohio County Schools

Farm for Sale.

70 acres of hill land. Plenty of timber to keep place up. Good dwelling, good tobacco and stock barns; splendid well in yard. On Hartford and Hawesville road.

J. L. HICKS,
Hartford, Ky., R. F. D. 5.

ARMY BILL FORCED THROUGH HOUSE

Cuts Off Five Regiments of Cavalry.

Republicans Made Vain Fight to Save Extra Pay for Enlisted Men.

Washington, February 16.—The army appropriation bill, carrying all of the essential features of the reorganization plan proposed by Representative Hay of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, was forced through the House to-day. Enough Democrats broke away from the machine when the five-year enlistment amendment was voted on to give the Democratic leaders a scare, the vote being 116 to 131, but this was the only time the steam roller was in danger of an upset.

As it passed the House the army bill increases the enlistment period from three to five years; reduces the cavalry branch of the army by five regiments in the face of the possible trouble south of the Rio Grande River, eliminates the extra pay that for years has been allowed officers and enlisted men detailed to duty in the Philippines and other noncontiguous territory, which amounts almost to a breach of contract with the men; creates a service corps and a new general staff and abandons twenty-four so-called "useless" army posts.

That the army bill is revolutionary is putting it mildly. It strikes at several of the fundamental principles for which Maj. Gen. Wood, chief of the general staff, and his associates, have been laboring long, offering in their stead untried theories written into the bill by Chairman Hay and those who have collaborated with him.

The Republicans of the House tried in vain to stem the current and prevent a wholesale slashing of the military establishment with consequent injustices to officers and men. For example, a strenuous effort was made to prevent the cutting off of the 10 per cent extra pay allowed officers and 20 per cent given enlisted men while serving outside of Continental United States. But the Democrats turned a deaf ear to every suggestion made along this line.

When Representative Hobson of Alabama secured recognition and offered an amendment limiting the time when this proposed change would take place so that it would not affect men now in the service, Representative Fitzgerald of New York made a point of order, which Representative Saunders of Virginia, who was presiding, quickly sustained. In spite of the fact that Minority Leader Mann said distinctly two or three times he desired to be heard on the point of order, Mr. Hobson warned his Democratic colleagues that this was a mistaken and unjust policy, calculated to work an injury to the army, in addition to withholding from the men compensation to which they knew they were entitled when they entered the service.

This proposition was finally disposed of by a roll call, Representative Prince of Illinois, ranking Republican on the Military Committee, making a motion to recommit the bill with instructions that the objectionable provision be stricken out, and the same be immediately reported back to the House. The vote on this roll call was 116 ayes to 132 noes.

It is a foregone conclusion that the Republican Senate will not stand for all of the revolutionary features of the bill, but it will not occasion surprise if some of the provisions are allowed to stand in order that the Democrats may reap whatever discredit may follow their operation. Some strong members of the Senate are disposed to call the bluff of the House Democrats on other of their "economy" propositions.

After the army bill had been disposed of the House again resolved itself into committee of the whole for further consideration of the omnibus war claim bill. Representative Shackelford of Missouri was called to the chair. The Democrats immediately began to applaud, giving the Missourians quite an ovation. The immediate occasion for this demonstration was not apparent. Judge Shackelford was obviously pleased and well-liked the gavel with good grace. Consideration of this bill will be resumed tomorrow after the Pujio resolution em-

powering the Committee on Banking and Currency to proceed with its investigation of the money trust has been disposed of.

Party at Matanzas.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Igleheart entertained with a surprise pound party at their country home near Matanzas, on last Thursday evening in honor of their son, Byron's eighteenth birthday. Numerous games were indulged in and music for the occasion was rendered on the organ. A pleasant evening was spent by all. Those present were: Misses Ida and Louis Coffman, Gail Condit, Naomi Bell, Lydia Igleheart, Gay Ashby, Gertrude and Ruth Kirtley, Bertha Swanson, Mary Ellen Jackson, Bertha Mahre, Messrs. Silas, Marvin and Ellis Bell, Otis Wallace, Frank Kirkendall, Frank Everly, Byron Igleheart, Aivia Brown, Roy Condit, Clyde Boyd, Will Riley, Tommie Coffman, Jim Igleheart, Arlo and Jack Hishop, John Fulkerson, Stillie Masen, Gny Hefflin, Hubert, Ike and Ellis Ashby, John Jackson, Barnard and Henry Withrow, George Igleheart, Arvil and Harlan Stearnman, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Weaver Hocker, Mr. Lesley Tally, Mrs. Bettie Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Igleheart.

Dividend No. 3.

By order of Ohio Circuit Court I will at my office in Hartford, Ky., on Monday March 4th, 1912 pay a 5 per cent dividend on all claims properly verified and filed against the estate of The Ohio County Bank.

3111 A. E. PATE, Assignee.

WOMEN APPEAR AS PROHIBITION FOES

Protest of 150 Is Filed Against Proposed Legislation.

Washington, February 18.—More than 150 women appeared as "anxious wives and mothers" before a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee today and entered vigorous protest against the prohibition principle in general and in particular proposed legislation to prevent the shipment of liquor into dry states. With them appeared John Horn, who came all the way from Astoria, Ore., to voice his objections.

"There are plenty of women in Turkey but nothing to drink; so who wants to be a Turk?" demanded Horn, after telling the committee that Turkey was the only civilized country that prohibited the sale of liquors.

The hearing was arranged primarily to give the "antis" an opportunity to answer the arguments recently presented to the committee by the "prohibition" force. E. C. Dinwiddie, counsel for the temperance advocates, and Mrs. L. M. Stevens of Maine, national president of the W. C. T. U., attended and interrupted some of those who appeared in behalf of the "antis."

Women predominated at the hearing but a majority of them came in opposition to the proposed legislation. They were led by Mrs. E. J. Dornhoefer of New York, chairman of the ladies' auxiliaries of the National German-American Alliance. Representative Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis also appeared in opposition.

Representative Bartholdt told the committee that the temperance advocates had violated a sacred agreement in continuing the agitation of temperance legislation before Congress. He said that two years ago in the House it was agreed by the temperance advocates that if the personal liberty leaders "would not oppose the new code which contained provisions in reference to c. o. d. shipments of liquor and the branding of packages containing liquor," they in turn would not press further temperance legislation pending a fair trial of these provisions.

Senator Nelson demanded of Mr. Bartholdt what constitutional right was conferred on the citizens of a "wet" state to in a "dry" state what the citizens of the "dry" state can do to themselves. It is believed the subcommittee will report the bill favorably.

Notice.

Hartford Local No. 604, A. S. of E. will meet at Hartford Saturday, February 24, at which time the obligation and secret work will be given. A good attendance earnestly requested.

T. H. BALMAIN, Pres.

ROOSEVELT ORGANIZATION

Of Ohio County Will Be Formed.

Circulars Issued Calling Mass Meeting in Hartford Saturday at 1:30.

Circulars have been issued calling for a meeting of the Republicans of Ohio county at the Court House in Hartford Saturday February 24 at 1:30 p. m. for the purpose of organizing the Ohio County Roosevelt Club. The object of which will be to do everything honorable to bring about the nomination of Col. Roosevelt for President by the Republican party.

The circular praises Ex-President Roosevelt in the highest terms declaring him to have been one of the greatest Presidents the Nation has ever had and expressing unreserved faith in his ability to lead the Republican party to victory in the coming November election. All Republicans are urged to attend and help forward the movement. A number of speakers have been invited to address the meeting. The following well known Republicans signed the call:

John G. Keown, W. S. Tinsley, T. H. Black, C. O. Hunter, G. W. Drane, D. E. Ward, E. G. Barrass, C. M. Barnett, W. G. Ward, S. T. Barnett, V. C. Elgin, John S. Morton, Frank Black, J. W. King, Jas. L. Hicks, U. S. Carson, Cal. P. Keown, Raymond Phillips, A. B. Hiley, J. Ney Foster, R. E. Duke, Henry Leach, John W. Taylor, W. F. Midkiff, H. T. Crowder, S. L. King, J. T. Hoagland, W. B. Taylor, Will Himes, C. E. Smith, W. R. Hedrick, S. A. Bratcher, E. Y. Park.

NO CREEK

Feb. 20.—Mr. John Chamberlin, of Jefferson county, is visiting his parents, Esq. and Mrs. B. S. Chamberlin.

Miss Annie Bennett, of near Livermore, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. B. S. Chamberlin.

Esq. B. S. Chamberlin is very sick with a gripe and rheumatism.

Mr. Alex Johnson, of this neighborhood, has had the pneumonia, but is better now.

Mr. Luther Chamberlin, of No Creek, visited his aunt near Livermore.

Mr. Dudley Westerfield is getting along nicely with his school. It will be out Thursday.

The farmers are very busy burning plant beds. They are preparing for a big crop of tobacco.

Mr. James Lewis purchased a team of mules last week.

Some of our young folks will attend closing exercises at Prof. O. D. Carson's school at Centertown, Thursday The W. O. W. Camp No. 33, of Hefflin, is on a boom, there being six applicants last meeting for membership.

Quite a number from this community attended the closing exercises of Prof. Taylor's school at Chapman.

Popular Couple to Marry.

It will come as quite a pleasant surprise to our readers when we announce this week that on next Sunday afternoon Feb. 25 at 1 o'clock Miss Susan Mary Hocker and Mr. Henry M. Pirtle will be united in marriage. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. A. L. Mell, of Beaver Dam. Miss Hocker is the daughter of Mr. W. A. Hocker, who lives near Liberty Church. She is a talented and winsome young lady, and one of the most earnest workers in the Liberty Methodist Church. Mr. Pirtle is the son of Mr. F. W. Pirtle, of Route 1, and is one of the most prominent young farmers in the county. Immediately after the ceremony they will leave for Frankfort, to attend the Farmers' State Institute, after which they will visit Mr. J. E. Pirtle, of Versailles, and the Elmendorf Stock Farm at Lexington. They will also visit Mr. Pirtle's aunt, Mrs. Sallie T. Johnson, of Louisville, for a few days, returning home about March 4. The Republican joins in best wishes.

Ohio County Club Formed.

An Ohio County Club was organized Monday at Lexington by the Ohio county students attending Kentucky State University. Ten members were enrolled as charter members.

The purpose of the club is to promote the interests of Ohio county students

who are attending State University, and to bring them into closer relations with each other, as well as to promote the interests of the University among the people of the county at home. It is hoped that the organization will be permanent and that it will accomplish great good for the University and also Ohio county. The following officers were elected for the present year:

President—R. W. Tinsley, of Hartford. Vice President—D. D. Felix, of Hartford.

Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Lois Bartlett, Hockport, Ky.

Mr. Heavrin Doing Splendidly.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. E. G. Barrass was talking to the nurse who is in attendance with Hon. M. L. Heavrin, who was operated upon Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, at Louisville, and she stated that Mr. Heavrin stood the operation splendidly, and was getting along fine. The above will be gratifying news to Mr. Heavrin's many friends.

Finds Leap Year Fiance.

Paducah, Ky., February 19.—From Cambridge, Mass., Col. Gus G. Singleton, county court clerk, has received a response to his offer to give a free marriage license to the girl who would make affidavit to the fact that she proposed to the man and was accepted. The girl is Miss F. Tregeiming, who claims she popped the question to C. F. Bentley, of Portsmouth, N. H., a blue jacket on the U. S. S. Southern. In Massachusetts a Kentucky marriage license may not be good, but if the couple will come to Paducah, the marriage license will be given gratis says Cal Singleton.

NEW PRESIDENT WANTS TO QUIT

Revolution in China Seems To Be Spreading and Many Flee.

Shanghai, China, February 17.—Yuan-Shi-Kai telegraphed today to Nanking requesting Haang Sing, the War Minister in the Republican Cabinet, to dispatch troops to assist in quelling disturbances in Manchuria. Yuan-Shi-Kai also telegraphed today to Dr. Wu Ting Fang, the Republican Minister of Justice, and to Tang-Shao-Yi, his representative, urging them to endeavor to secure the election of Dr. Sun Yat Sen as president of the republic in his place in his dispatch he said:

"I am unable to control the involved situation in China as I am suffering from impaired health. Now that the aims of the republicans have been attained, I have accomplished my duty."

"The post of President of the Republic would only serve to lead to my ruin. I ask your kind offices and interest with the people of the country to elect Dr. Sun Yat Sen, to whom credit should be given. I will wait here until I am relieved, then I will return to my home and will resume my work as a husbandman."

The new constitution of the provisional government will be approved by the assembly at Nanking on February 19, after which it will be notified by a delegation which will start for the North. Gen. Homer Lea, the American officer who has been acting as military adviser to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who has been seriously ill, has now rallied and may recover.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen in an interview today urged that an appeal should be made to foreigners to contribute to the relief of the famine in China. He said that owing to the life and death struggle for freedom which had been going on, the administration was at present helpless, but he hoped that hereafter it would not be necessary for China to make any appeal abroad.

Mammoth Cave Timber Cut.

Glasgow, Ky., February 17.—According to a report received here, a force is engaged in cutting, and several teams used in hauling logs off the land owned by the Mammoth Cave heirs, known as the Mammoth Cave land, and a part of the cave properly. Twenty men are at work, and it is claimed that they are cutting 150 to 200 trees a day. The better logs are hauled to Green River where they will be rafted to market. The culls are to be sawed into lumber at a mill near that place. This is possibly one of the most valuable bodies of timber land in Southern Kentucky, and has been kept almost intact for more than 100 years.

The POOL of FLAME

by LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE
ILLUSTRATIONS BY ELLSWORTH YOUNG
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CHAPTER I.—The story opens at Monte Carlo with Col. Terence O'Rourke in his hotel. O'Rourke, a military free lance and something of a gambler, is dressing for appearance in the restaurant below when the sound of a girl's voice singing attracts his attention. Looking out on the balcony he sees a beautiful girl who suddenly disappears. He rushes to the corridor to see a neatly groomed form enter the elevator and pass from sight.

CHAPTER II.—O'Rourke's mind is filled with thoughts of the girl, and when he goes to the gaming table he allows his remarkable winnings to accumulate differently. He notices two men watching him. One is the Hon. Bertie Glynn, while his companion is Viscount Des Trebes, a noted duelist. When O'Rourke leaves the table the viscount tells him he represents the French government and that he has been directed to O'Rourke as a man who would undertake a secret mission.

CHAPTER III.—At his room O'Rourke, who had agreed to undertake the mission, awaits the viscount. O'Rourke finds a mysterious letter in his apartment. The viscount arrives, hands a sealed package to O'Rourke, who is not to open it until on the ocean. He says the French government will pay O'Rourke 25,000 francs for his services. A pair of dainty slippers are seen protruding from under a doorway curtain and the viscount charges O'Rourke with having a spy secreted there.

CHAPTER IV.—When the Irishman goes to his room he finds there the owner of the mysterious feet. It is his wife, Beatrice, from whom he had run away a year previous. They are reconciled, and opening the letter he had received, he finds that a law firm in Bangalore, India, offers him 100,000 pounds for an Indian jewel known as the Pool of Flame and left to him by a dying friend. O'Rourke tells his wife that it is in the keeping of a friend named Chambret in Algeria.

CHAPTER V.—O'Rourke is forced to fight a duel with the viscount. The brave-gart nobleman is worsted in the combat and acts the poltroon.

CHAPTER VIII.

Preparations for breakfast were toward; an aroma of coffee and bacon hung in the still, crisp air. The troops were bustling about as if nothing had happened, laughing and joking, cleaning rifles, feeding the mchans, striking tents, drawing water from the palm-ringed well round which the camp had been made.

Out of sight beyond the edge of the sunken oasis a detachment was digging shallow trenches for the dead.

In the open Chambret lay dying, a stark grim figure in the growing light. O'Rourke sat by his side, near the head of the improvised litter, elbow in knee, chin in hand, eyes fixed on the face of his friend.

Just before sunrise the man on the litter stirred, moaned, opened his eyes and turned his head to see O'Rourke. He smiled wanly. "Mon ami," he said in tones faint yet thick.

The Irishman rose. "Don't talk," said he. "I'll be calling the surgeon."

But Chambret stayed him with a gesture. "Has he not told you, dear friend?" he asked.

O'Rourke hesitated. "Told me what?"

"That my wound was fatal—mortal? . . . Surely he must have told you. It is so. Presently I die."

"Let him be—his surgeon: I am beyond his aid. Attend to me, in my last moments, O'Rourke, my friend."

The adventurer vacillated, torn by an agony of compassion. "I must do something for ye," he said miserably. . . . "I must do something. . . . What can I do?"

"Comfort me." The dying man closed his eyes and lay still for a little. "You are not gone, O'Rourke?" he asked presently.

"I'm here, by your side, mon ami."

"Tell me . . . of madame . . . your wife. She is well?"

"She is very well, Chambret."

"You have seen her recently?"

"Within ten days."

"You have . . . returned to her?"

"No—and yes. 'Twas not for lack of love for her that I gave her up."

"Yes," said Chambret impatiently. "That I understand. . . . I comprehend utterly your feeling. . . . But you owe her happiness, though you sacrifice your own—everything—to give it her. She loves you . . . as she might have loved even me had you not come into her life."

"True. . . ."

"You are about to pocket your scruples that she may have her due portion of happiness?"

"I've promised, Chambret."

"I am glad. . . . But you—what has brought you hither?"

"I—I wished to see ye."

But the dying one oftentimes and strangely endowed with curious insight into matters beyond their ken. Without perceptible hesitation Chambret made this apparent.

"You have come for the ruby," he said with conviction.

"How did ye know?"

"It is true, then? . . . I fancied so; I knew that some day you would come to claim it. . . . Bend nearer to me. . . . The Pool of Flame is in the keeping of my good friend, the Governor-General of Algeria. It is all arranged. When I am gone, take my signet ring, tell him your name, and demand the package—a small morocco-leather box, wrapped in plain brown paper and superscribed with my name and yours. He knows nothing of its value, save that it is great, and will deliver it to you and only you without question. . . . That is all."

The hand that clasped O'Rourke's was like ice.

"Chambret?"

"Hentrix. . . ."

The cold fingers relaxed gently. O'Rourke disengaged his hand and put it to the pitiful, torn bosom of the man who had died with his wife's name upon his lips.

(To be continued.)

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(To be continued.)

BABYLON BANKING SYSTEM SHOWN

Favored Rule "Business Is Business" Declared Old As History.

Recent discoveries of the wonders of Babylonian civilization, re-enforced by the fruits of earlier explorations, show that "business is business" is a rule of life as old as history.

As far back as 2000 years before Christ the Babylonians had made such progress in commercial aptitude that special laws had to be framed to deal with those gentlemen who tried short cuts to wealth. The young man with expectations realized in those days with less regard to the sacredness of the person and the right to live, borrowed, as his modern prototype not infrequently does today, from the professional money lender.

The Babylonian merchant banked regularly and issued his brick "cheques" and bills of exchange, and the law stepped in, even as it does today, to preserve inviolate the rights of property. So keen were the business instincts of the people that even the priests were not above a deal in offerings and in real estate. Indeed, a great part of the commerce of Babylonian was concentrated in the temples.

BUSINESS AMONG PRIESTS.

The vast quantities of metals, cereals and other commodities which either as gifts to the temples or offerings to the gods poured in daily were sold by the priests, who did not neglect to get their full margin of profit. Business ability in deed seems to have been an important qualification for admission to the priesthood.

Careful accounts of revenue and expenditure were kept, and these show that investments in loans and the purchase of land and other profitable dealings were a regular part of the fiscal activities of the priestly establishments.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the buried records which have come to light are the contract tablets kept by a firm of bankers and money lenders known as "the sons of Egibi," established at Babylon before the time of Sennacherib, probably as early as 1000 B. C., and which existed for several centuries. These "brick books," as they have been called, constitute the chief source of our knowledge of life in ancient Babylon.

The firm of Egibi possessed enormous wealth and influence and have been designated the " Rothschilds of the ancient world." They carried on every sort of financial transaction. They made loans to the State, as well as to private persons, and the finances of the court were entrusted to them for several generations. They collected the land taxes, tithes and dues for the use of the public roads and paid them into the royal treasury.

CHECKS USED IN TRADING.

They also undertook what we should now describe as "agencies" for private individuals, and in addition to their vast money lending transactions must also have engaged in what we now term "banker's" business, for we know that documents existed in those days corresponding to modern checks and bills of exchange. The various transactions of the firm were noted down on clay tablets which were strong in great earthenware jars for safety, and there they remained until they were accidentally discovered some few years ago.

All bear the names of the contracting parties and witnesses, and most of them are dated. The Egibi firm were not the only great trading firm in ancient Babylonians during the excavations at Niffer there were discovered the records of another firm, known as Mura, which rose to a position of great wealth and importance during the fifth century B. C.

The Accountant.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

WAR PREVENTS BIRD SLAUGHTER

No Time for Killing and Trapping.

Songsters Are Lured to Towers To be Eaten Or Caged.

Lugano, Italy, Feb. 20.—One good result, at any rate, there has been from the war between Italy and Turkey, and that is a great saving of bird life this autumn. October, November and early December North to South. The birds fly from Germany and France and the northern lands generally across the high Alps, and the St. Gothard Pass to summer and more southern countries. On their way they must go over Northern Italy, but by the time they reach this stage of their journey they are tired and need rest and food. In the extreme south of Switzerland, in Canton Ticino, around Lugano and in the north of Italy, especially in the Italian lakes district, are many spots where these migratory birds habitually stop to repose their weary wings when going from North to South.

Many persons have commented on the decrease in the numbers of small birds in the Alps and in other parts of Europe and have wondered what can be the reason of it. If they visited Northern Italy just now they might find an explanation of the decrease, and might, perhaps, even wonder not that there are so few small birds, but that there are any left at all.

SLAUGHTER OF BIRD WANTON.

The slaughter of birds which is going on at the present time has been going on every autumn for ages past, is, indeed, so wanton and cruel that it is strange that no protest should have been made against it by any power except Switzerland, the one almost nearly concerned in the matter.

The question will at once be asked, Why does this slaughter take place? Primarily for greediness' sake, for these small birds are good to eat, some of them—notably the finchpeckers and thrushes—being considered veritable delicacies. Perhaps a few of the best singing birds, if not killed in course of being captured, may be taken to the towns to be sold and put in cages; but the majority of the thousands and tens of thousands of birds caught are butchered to make an Italian holiday—killed for feasting's sake. Feathers certainly are used for cushions, but the fact remains that the main purpose of all this bird slaughter is always the same—that the victims may be roasted and eaten with potentia (muzzie porridge). The Italians, of course, are notoriously fond of birds for food. There is nothing for instance, which they like better than chicken, and they can not get chicken they take small birds.

VICTIMS ARE TRAPPED.

The way in which these small birds are trapped is devilish in its ingenuity, and is based on accurate observation of their habits. "Roccolo" is a word to be found in no Italian dictionary, but it may be translated as a bird slaughter-house. These roccolos are little stone or brick towers, frequently to be seen on low wooded hilltops in the North of Italy and all around the Italian lakes. An ordinary person seeing one for the first time would take it to be either a watch-tower or more probably a shrine, there being innumerable shrines to the Virgin and saints all about the locality. One purpose for which the roccolo was built.

A roccolo is always situated among woods, and usually much overgrown with ivy, honeysuckle and other creepers, so that it may be as inconspicuous as possible. Around it are planted holly, Siberian cherry trees and other trees and shrubs bearing abundance of berries of which birds are fond. In front is always an open space, somewhat on a slope, with a semicircle of trees planted close together partially encircling it. Round these trees a net is hung, especially made with a fine mesh and of a grayish-blue color, which makes it almost invisible. Inside the tower a number of decoy birds are kept prisoners.

THE DECOY BIRDS.

Very early in the morning, well before dawn, the bird-slaughters go up to the roccolo. They first carefully examine the net to see that no leaves from the trees have fallen and are sticking to it to betray its existence.

When it is over the decoy birds are put back into the tower till next morning, and so the slaughter goes on day after day during the whole time of the autumn bird migrations. This year, however, there has been less bird slaughter than usual, for simple reason that so many birds slaughtermen have been called away to the war.

There are hundreds, if not thousands, of these roccolos from the Swiss frontier as far as Venice, and the slaughter of birds thus goes on over a large area, so that it is impossible to estimate the number of victims. The excuse offered by the Italian Government for not suppressing this inhuman practice is that it is too

"Feed Dr. Hess Stock Tonic on Three Months Test at Our Expense." Dr. Hess & Clark.

This is what Dr. Hess & Clark write us, and we stand ready to make good that guarantee to the letter. If it doesn't pay, return to us the empty packages and we will refund your money.

Feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is just like applying fertilizer to the soil. Fertilizer makes the soil yield; Dr. Hess Stock Tonic makes the digestive organs convert more feed into growth.

Sometimes 50 per cent. of the food a healthy animal eats is found undigested in the manure. If this wasn't true how could we fatten our hogs on the corn that passes through the other stock undigested? Feeding medicinal ingredients will reduce this waste. Every medical writer in the universe says so.

Saving a part of the wasted nutrition by increasing digestion is known as the Dr. Hess Idea of Stock feeding. Get this idea firmly in your mind. Do not allow the system to waste half of your feed—save a part of this waste. Every particle you save means profit to yourself.

Hundreds of Herds Made Immune from the So-called Hog Cholera Epidemic by Feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

Dr. Hess & Clark are having hundreds of letters from stockmen all over the corn belt that are saving their herds from the ravages of the Hog Cholera Epidemic by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic and disinfecting the pens and sleeping quarters with Dr. Hess Dip & Disinfectant.

Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is guaranteed to cure poultry ills and make hens lay. It has the same growth and egg producing function as Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. One extra egg will pay for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen eats in three months.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

Ohio County Drug Company,

HARTFORD, KENTUCKY.

deeply ingrained in the nature of the people for legislation against it to have any effect. Curiously enough, at the feast of roasts and potents which the North Italian peasants are holding at this season of the year, a quatrain is sung, the sense of which is that plump little birds, served on golden muzzie porridge, look like "Turks repose on a sofa."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA EASTVIEW.

Feb. 11.—Quiet a number from this section attended court at Hartford last week.

Mr. B. F. French transacted business at Owensboro Thursday.

Mr. Albert Taylor and Mrs. Lue Smith spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Jackson, of Clear Run.

Mr. W. T. French and Mr. Eli Martin went to Owensboro Friday and returned Saturday.

Mr. Will Ridgeway and family, of Masonville, spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mayfield.

Mr. Bunk Chapman and family spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. Hannah Taylor is on the sick list. Mr. Lon Coots and family, of Lytle, spent Saturday with relatives and friends in this vicinity.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Reduced to a Science.

Chicago, February 12.—Dr. Allen Hoban, one of the University of Chicago's bright young professors, has isolated and tabbed ten different sorts of lies. Here they are:

The fan-tasy or fairy tale lie.
The vainglorious or boasting lie.
The defensive lie.
The heroic lie.
The white or permissible lie.
The society lie.
The business lie.
The professional lie.
The adulterative lie.
The fan-tasy or fairy tale lie said Prof. Hoban, "is that which the very young child invents. There is practically no moral quality in very young children."

"The vainglorious or boasting falsehood is that by which the child exaggerates."

"The defensive lie among children is induced by fear."

"The heroic lie is that to save another from punishment."

"The white lie consists in hiding the truth while appearing to tell it."

"The society lie is the most frequent. It is on the lips of all."

"The business lie has a thousand forms and many business men know them to their sorrow."

"For a definition of the professional lie, I would refer to any high-minded lawyer or physician."

"The art lie is best understood by those who know how many works of art are planned off on anaesthetics."

"The most injurious and most common of all lies is the adulterative lie, which results in giving us oleomargarine for butter, cottonseed oil for olive oil, ink for wine and wood alcohol for whiskey."

Bluffed and won.

There were two comedians who had been stuck in a village, near Chicago, many a mile away. And the first comedian being the more witty of the two and being, furthermore, what they call the "Foster" of the team says he:

"What'll we do next?"

"I'll tell you—let's count the houses."

They emptied their pockets and found that by squeezing a cent or two they could manage to buy a ticket. As to Cleveland—one ticket. They did it and started forth, the two grown men, on a single piece of paraboloid. Of course the conductor kicked.

"There's only one ticket here," he growled.

"That's mine," said one of them.

"You lie—it's mine," put in the other.

other politely.

"Well, you can't both ride on 'one ticket,'" said the conductor. "I'll have to put one of you off the train."

"Me—me!" squeaked the actors in chorus. "Put me off—go ahead and do it—I spoke first."

"Well, I can't do it here, but one of you must get off at the next station."

But these local stations passed, and the conductor didn't come back. As a matter of fact, he never appeared until just before Cleveland was reached. "I think somebody's a gruffer," he remarked in passing, "but my orders are to take the safe side when there's a possibility of mistake. Good night. I can kick either one of you if I want, or see you again."—Cleveland Leader.

Advance Sale OF Spring Goods

OUR purchases for spring are arriving every day and we are giving you the opportunity of selecting snappy, up-to-date merchandise from the season's offerings.

OUR NEW Clothing, Spring Gingham, India Linens and Embroideries

Are now ready for your inspection.

THE early buyers will get the pick of these purchases. The prices we are making on these goods ought to move them out quickly. Now is the time, while our stock is complete. Don't fail to make an early visit. You will not be disappointed.

Respectfully,

CARSON & CO.,

Hartford, Kentucky.



This Beautiful Home in Beaver Dam, Ky., For Sale

This picture, which was taken from an actual photograph, shows one of the most modern and strictly up-to-date homes in the town of Beaver Dam, Ky. It is new from the ground up, having been built about three years ago. This residence contains seven rooms, storage room, reception hall, elegant bath room, large closets, pantry, etc. Cabinet mantels and tile hearths throughout. Elegantly papered with highest grade papers, with picture and plate rails to match. The ventilation is perfect, having a large transom over every door in the entire building. The location is one of the most prominent in the town, being right on Main street, within one square of the business center and two squares of the schools. Extra fine water from drilled well, cased with steel casing, and a large 4x6-foot concrete base. Large two-room laundry building, three-room coal and kindling building, good two-room chicken house with a special scratching yard. Concrete and brick walks in yard and shade trees all started with three years growth. All openings have the patent lock screens. Splendid neighbors all of whom own their own property. Will show you through this property any day up to April first, and after that date call on Saturdays or Sundays only. This home was built during the panic of 1908 and would cost one-third more to build to-day. My reason for selling simply from the fact that all my interests and business is now elsewhere and I am compelled to go in the near future.

Call on or address me at Beaver Dam, Ky.

HARRY MONROE

Hartford Republican.

Entered according to law at the Postoffice at Hartford, Ky., as mail matter of the second class.

C. M. BARNETT, J. NEY FOSTER
EDITORS
RAMEY E. DUKE, J. NEY FOSTER
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Address all communications to
The Hartford Republican.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS
Subscribers desiring the paper sent to a new address must give the old address in making the request.
Unsolicited manuscripts will not be returned unless accompanied by postage.
Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

TELEPHONES.
Columbus 40.
Rough River 22.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

The Democrats are unanimously opposed to the nomination of Col. Roosevelt.

Republicans are the only people who get generous enough to pass bi-partisan board bills.

By the way, who is Colonel Watterson's second choice for the Democratic Presidential nomination?

The McCrory administration reform spell did not last long enough to a breath of the first spring zephyrs.

Federal office holders have as much right to a choice for nominees of their party as any other members. No more.

Why did a Democratic legislature cut out the choice for Presidential delegates from the proposed primary election law?

The Republicans cannot afford to engage in anything but fair methods in selecting nominees, or delegates to the nominating conventions.

The legislature which started out with such evidences of good intentions is likely to go down in history as the very worst of them all.

Colonel Roosevelt's speech at Columbus, Ohio, Tuesday was a great presentation of his views on public questions. He came out strong for the initiative and referendum. Read the speech on the eighth page of this paper.

"Our aim is to get the right type of Judge, to keep him on the bench as long as possible, and to keep off the bench, and, if necessary, take off the bench the wrong type of Judge." From Col. Roosevelt's speech at Columbus, Ohio, Tuesday.

The present legislature has bills pending which together with the soft berths provided by the senate and House for their own convenience, will create 112 new offices. The tax payers will be surprised at this with Democratic stump speeches still ringing in their ears, promising "retrenchment and reform."

A bill introduced in the legislature, which provides that sheep killed by dogs shall be paid for at the same rate at which they are given in to the Assessor for taxation, should be passed. We have no doubt that in many instances sheep are paid for at the rate of three or four times their real value.

It is becoming more evident as the days go by that there is also going to be a great struggle in the Democratic party between the progressives and conservatives. The Republicans are not to be alone in their troubles. Gov. Harmon and Congressman Underwood seem to represent the stand patters in the Democratic ranks and the pot is beginning to boil merrily. In the mean time those Democrats who boasted some time ago of a united party are wondering of the same old story is to be repeated when the convention meets at Baltimore.

During the recent State Campaign Democratic orators and newspapers stopped over with charges of "insincerity" against Judge O'Leary. What about Governor McCrory, who according to Democratic testimony asked one member of the House to introduce a bill taking the prisons out of politics

by providing for representation from both parties on the board, and then agreed to a substitute measure, drawn by another member, eliminating the bi-partisan feature entirely. This was done without even consulting Mr. Atherton who introduced the first bill at the Governor's request so he says, and it is not denied.

"Many eminent lawyers believe, and sometimes assert, that the American people are not fitted for popular government, and that it is necessary to keep the judiciary independent of the majority of all the people; that there must be no appeal to the people from the decision of court in any case; and that therefore the Judges are to be established as sovereign rulers over the people."

I take absolute issue with all those who hold such a position. I regard it as a complete negation of our whole system of government; and if it became the dominant position in this country, it would mean the absolute upsetting of both the rights and the rule of the people. If the American people are not fit for popular government, and if they should of right be the servants and not the masters of the men whom they themselves put in office, then Lincoln's work was wasted and the whole system of government upon which this great democratic republic rests is a failure. I believe, on the contrary, with all my heart that the American people are fit for complete self-government, and that in spite of all our failings and shortcomings, we of this republic have more nearly realized than any other people on earth the ideal of justice attained through genuine popular rule."—Col. Roosevelt's Columbus speech.

THE GOVERNOR'S WORD.

The argument that it was not incumbent on Gov. McCrory to declare for a bi-partisan Board of Prison Commissioners is sustained by the wording of the prison plank in the Democratic platform. It does not erase the fact that the Governor, in his inaugural message, did so declare. The House, in its vote on the Hamilton substitute, did no violence to the prison plank for the simple reason that its provisions lend themselves either by accident or design to prostitution. What was done was to raise the question of good faith concerning the word of the Governor, a man whose word had stood for good faith in Kentucky for the greater part of a half-century.

It is now said that the Hamilton substitute will pass the Senate. If the prediction is verified, it should pass over the Governor's protest. He owes that much to himself.—Louisville Times.

SUNNYDALE.

Feb. 20.—Mr. Lee and Ernest Burdett returned home from Arkansas last week.

Misses Lella Alford and Alfa Bean spent the day with Miss Mazie Clark, Sunday.

Mrs. Gross, of Clay, Ky., is visiting her brother, Mr. L. J. Perdue.

Mr. and Mrs. Jess Bennett and daughter, Ethel, visited at Narrows Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. A. P. Dockery was here Saturday night with his show.

Miss Elmer Smith, of Hefflin, visited her aunt, Mrs. Blinda Dotson, Saturday night.

Mrs. Annie Menden, Myrtle Dodson and Florence Willis, of Palo, were here Saturday afternoon.

Miss Nellie Alford and brother, Dewey, spent the week end with their parents, returning to Hartford Monday to school.

Miss Sinton, of near Fordesville, is spending the week with her aunt, Mr. A. M. Weatherford.

Mrs. V. C. Daffron, Mary Curtis Perdue, Virginia Weatherford, and Olin Dotson are on the sick list this week.

Messrs. S. T. Dotson and Tom Smith, went to Dundee Monday eve on business.

Mrs. Charlie Martin visited her father Mr. Jim Russell from Friday until Sunday near Ralph.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ford and family, of route 4, Hartford, who have been visiting relatives and friends near Sunnydale for the past week, returned home last Sunday.

Miss Elmer Smith, of near Hefflin, is visiting relatives at Sunnydale this week. The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Shelby Lee, of route 2, Narrows, who has

been quite sick of pneumonia for some time is better at this writing.

Mr. Tice Baker, of Sunnydale, who has been visiting relatives at Patesville for a few days, returned home last Sunday.

Little Lee Altha Byers, son of Mr. Anderson Byers, of route 4, who has been visiting relatives at Sunnydale for a week, returned home last Sunday.

WHITESVILLE

Feb. 20.—Our barber, Ben J. Bristow went to Owensboro yesterday.

Mr. Richards, Caneyville, is spending a few weeks with his daughter, Mrs. W. R. Stewart.

Mr. Miller and family, Owensboro, are visiting Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. Janie McCarty.

Mrs. Laura Hinton, Oklaheon, passed through town a few days ago en route to Alabama, where she will visit friends for a few days.

Mrs. Bettie Morris and children spent a few days last week with Mrs. Mary Norris, of Deaneville.

Mr. J. J. Midkiff and wife, visited their son George Midkiff, Ralph, from Thursday until Sunday.

Elmer Haynes, Owensboro, who recently moved from here was back in town Saturday musing with his friends.

D. G. Ward went to Fordesville yesterday and purchased a fine mare from Charlie Miller.

About four fifths of the tobacco that was to be delivered here has already been delivered.

Mr. Robinson, the horse buyer, of Hardinsburg, was here Saturday and purchased a few mules.

Not much sickness here at this writing.

STOCK PEAS.

Nice Whippor Will Seed Peas for sale in Hartford by **BLACK & BIRKHEAD.**

Notice A. S. of E.

A call meeting of the Ohio County Union A. S. of E. will be held at Court House, Hartford, Ky., at 9 o'clock Saturday March 3. Very important meeting and all Locals are requested to be represented. All poultry pledges will be signed and turned in at this meeting.

L. B. TICHENOR, Pres.
HENRY M. HIRTLE, Secy.

Carload of Steers Brings \$78 a Head.

What is said to be the highest price ever paid in Evansville for cattle was registered yesterday when Coway & Marsh of Morganfield, Kentucky, sold a carload of finished cattle to the Evansville Packing Company for \$6.30 a hundred pounds. The steers averaged 1,150 pounds each, or \$75 each. The market price for top steers here is about \$6.40.—Evansville Courier.

HERBERT.

Feb. 19.—Farmers are about through delivering tobacco.

Mrs. Sallie Floyd is visiting her son, Rev. I. K. Floyd, at McKenzie, Tenn.

Mr. Willie Miller and family, of Owensboro, are visiting at J. B. Chambers.

Mrs. May Rogers closed her school here Friday with a Washington's birthday entertainment, which was greatly enjoyed. Miss Rogers has taught us a fine school.

Mrs. Virgil Miller who has been sick for some time is greatly improved.

Mrs. Obe Burdett visited her mother, Mrs. Obenchain, at Pellville, recently.

Miss Etta Burdett has returned from a two years trip in Colorado.

Mr. John Swope is moving to Mr. George Jones place.

Mr. Newman Hardin was in Owensboro several days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Miller visited Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Phillips, of Walnut Grove, Friday.

Mr. Jim Phillips was here this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Miller spent Sunday at J. W. Fords.

Scheme to Help Ministers

On the theory that ministers in rural districts will be better able to perform their duties and get into closer touch with the farmers if they understand modern farm methods, J. W. Newman, Commissioner of Agriculture, will establish a special agricultural school for ministers at the State University in



Washington's Birthday. February 22.

YOU remember, maybe, that story about Mark Twain; who said he was a bigger man than George Washington; because while George "couldn't tell a lie," Mark could but wouldn't.

Washington's fame is secure because he did what he thought was best for all; and his judgment was good; personal profit or advantage didn't sway him.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx

clothes are made of all-wool fabrics, carefully shrunk, perfectly tailored. They could use cheaper cloth, cheaper trimmings, cheaper tailoring and you'd probably never know the difference; but they won't. These clothes are made to give you, the wearer, the best service; they're the cheapest clothes you can buy, for that reason. They're the best for us to sell, for that reason.

We profit by your Profit.
Suits \$18 and up. Overcoats \$16.50 and up.

E. P. BARNES & BRO.,
BEAVER DAM, KENTUCKY.

This Store is the home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes.

Lexington during July and August this summer. Each minister will be entitled to a two weeks course free and Mr. Newman thinks he will be able to arrange it so that the ministers will not have to pay any board during the time they are in Lexington. Mr. Newman says he has talked to many of the rural ministers and the suggestion for a course in agriculture has met with favor. He says that if a minister calls on a farmer, for a pastoral visit, he will be more welcome if he understands farm methods and can talk farming intelligently.

Facts about our Presidents.

The Episcopal Church has ruled strong among the Presidents. To it belonged Washington, Madison, Monroe, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Pierce and Arthur. Jefferson attended its services, but never professed its creed. He is usually regarded as a Unitarian on the

score of his writings.

John Adams followed the Adams course at the First Congregational Church at Quincy, Mass. His son, John Quincy Adams, broke away from the fold and became a Unitarian. It was to John Adams that Jefferson wrote, "Say nothing of my religion; it is known to my God and myself alone."

Of Unitarians, after John Quincy Adams, the White House harbored no other until the advent of President Taft.

Andrew Jackson became a Presbyterian while in office. The faith was that of his mother, but his conversion is attributed to his wife, formerly Rachel Donelson, whom he married after she was divorced by Lewis Robards.

Martha Van Buren was polished

rather than religious.

James K. Polk appeared while President attached to no church. A Methodist preacher baptized him just before his death.

Zachary Taylor and James Buchanan were presidents without a church, but the latter became a Presbyterian after his retirement.

Millard Fillmore was a Baptist, although not of the church militant.

A Wonderful Offer.

Read the Big Offer of The Republican on another page of this issue wherein you can get this paper, The Farmer & Stockman and the Peoples Popular Monthly, one year each, and a full size 16x20 crayon enlargement ALL for \$2.05.

There are few beggars in Switzerland, and two-fifths of the adult population have deposits in banks.

A FEW MORE LEFT

During our late Kum Down Sale we had a phenomenal run on our Ladies' Coat Suit and Cloak department. Notwithstanding all this we have a few left that we propose to make a still deeper cut on, to dispose of them. Listen, choice of our Ladies' Suits—some sold for \$15, some for \$20 and some for \$25—for only



Ten Dollars

Why not take advantage of this ridiculously low price? It's money in your pocket.

OUR LOSS IS YOUR GAIN

Remember this and bear in mind that it pays to

Trade with a House that Saves You Money.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Mrs. Price M. Hallows, and son, of Louisville, are visiting the family of Mr. T. H. Barnard.

Miss Mary Wedding, of Whitesville, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Wedding for a few days.

Sheriff T. H. Black returned Tuesday afternoon from Frankfort, where he went to make his settlement with the State Auditor.

Will furnish you Field Seeds at Reasonable prices.

W. E. ELLIS,
Produce Merchant.

W. H. Moore & Son will sell you Beef Roast 10c per pound; Potato 11c 8c per pound; Beef Steak, Pork Steak and Pork Chops 12 1-2 c per pound.

Have bought a car of Bran and Ship Stuff. Will sell reasonable.

W. E. ELLIS,
Produce Merchant.

Messrs. W. C. Wallace, No Creek; T. Wade Stratton and Delmer Stewart, of Cromwell, were pleasant callers at this office Monday.

Among our callers Saturday were Messrs. Forest Salmon, of Clear Run; Dr. S. J. Wedding, J. B. Tappan, Hooker Williams, W. H. Thoms, city; Prof. W. H. Carson, route 3; and J. H. Glasscock, Clinton.

Mr. John T. Moore, cashier of the Bank of Hartford, returned home Tuesday afternoon from several days sojourn in Florida. He reports a splendid trip and enjoyable time.

Capt. Jerry Tifford, conductor on the L. H. & St. L. will leave in a few days for New Orleans, where he will spend a few days with his daughter, Mrs. C. DeWeese, of Fordsville, who is in the South for her health.

Don't forget that W. H. Moore & Son will do all in their power to please you. If for any reason you are not satisfied with any purchase made of them, don't call others but tell us and we will treat you right.

Beginning Monday night Feb. 26 a protracted meeting will begin here in charge of Rev. T. V. Joiner, pastor of the Methodist Church. He will be assisted by Rev. C. F. Wimberly, of Madisonville, who will preach, and Rev. W. H. Yates, of Marion, who will have charge of the singing.

If you will examine THE CRAFT-LEICH telephones, and get their prices, if you are any judge of a telephone you are bound to admit that they are first class in every respect, and as cheap as the cheapest. Every instrument guaranteed.

Prof. H. E. Brown, principal of Hartford College, has received a letter from the Coit Lyceum Bureau, which furnishes the members for the lyceum course here, stating that the entertainment which was to have been given on Feb. 10 was postponed on account of members of the troupe being ill with the measles. They further said that they will give their production here on April 6th.

Attorney M. L. Heavrin left Wednesday morning for Louisville where he will be operated upon at the Norton Infirmary, for a lower bowel trouble that has been bothering him for some time. He was accompanied by Mrs. Heavrin, and his brother, Dr. C. M. Heavrin, of Owensboro. It is sincerely hoped by Mr. Heavrin's many friends that the operation will be successful and he will recover rapidly.

Hartford College teams of basket ball, both boys and girls again scored another victory last Saturday night when the girls team and boys team defeated Central City High School. The girls game was played first and ended in a score of 6 to 13. The six scores that the visitors made were made on fouls, not a single field goal being made. At the close of the boys game the score was 11 to 26 in favor of Hartford. The Athletic Hall was filled to its capacity, and the audience appeared to enjoy both games immensely. Several of the Hartford ladies served refreshments at the close of the games, and a splendid social time was enjoyed.

The Court of Appeals Wednesday affirmed the case of Illinois Central Railroad Co., vs. J. C. Williams, appealed from the Ohio Circuit Court. This case created a great deal of interest when it was tried last year, because of a number of unique questions involved. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were denied passage on an I. C. train from Louisville to Central City because their tickets were not signed at Knoxville, Tenn. They had been presented for validation, however, and had been stamped by the Knoxville agent, who did not request their signature. Round trip tickets had been purchased from Central City to Knoxville during the exposition, over the I. C. and L. & N. railroads. The case of Mrs. Williams against the railroad company is still pending in the Ohio Circuit Court. Mr. Williams was represented by Attorneys Barnett & Smith. The verdict of the lower court was \$250 in favor of Mr. Williams.

Forty new books added to Her's Library.

Just received a barrel of nice white fish.

Attorney McDowell A. Fogle was in Centertown this week taking depositions.

Mrs. Otto C. Martin is visiting her mother, Mrs. Lulu Coppage, of Leitchfield.

Mr. Fred Chapman, of Centertown, was a pleasant caller at this office, yesterday.

Mr. Harry Monroe, of Beaver Dam, paid the Republican a pleasant call last Saturday.

Esq. H. S. Chamberlain, of No Creek, has been confined to his bed this week with the la grippe.

Mr. Fred Cooper, of Cooper & Co., the herymen, has returned from a business trip to Central City.

Mr. and Mrs. Ansel Wilson, of near Horton, are the proud parents of a boy that arrived recently.

Mrs. Ollie Barnett has returned from Owensboro, where she had made an extended visit with relatives.

We will have 25 Barrels of Coarse Salt in Saturday. 41c per barrel.

Mr. H. L. Taylor, of Barnard & Co., is assisting in the Come Down Sale of Barnard & Kittling at Smallhouse, Ky.

Attorneys E. M. Woodward and W. H. Barnes and Mrs. Arthur Petty were in Centertown Tuesday and Wednesday taking depositions.

There will be a meeting of the Farmers' Mutual Telephone Co., at the office of Supt. Henry Leach Saturday afternoon at 3:30. All interested are urged to be present.

Don't fail to stop in and hear "Wild Cherry Bag," "Put Your Arms Around Me Honey," etc.

OHIO COUNTY DRUG COMPANY, Incorporated.

Just received a barrel of nice white Orleans Molasses and they are guaranteed to be as good if not better than any in town and the PRICE is only 6c per gallon.

Her's Grocery & Meat Market.

Hartford was visited by a wind and hail storm about 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, the wind blowing very heavily and rain coming in torrents. Wednesday morning the temperature began to drop and snow began falling before noon. By dark Wednesday the ground was covered with the snow.

Capt. James M. DeWeese, of Owensboro, who is in the revenue service, has been granted a leave of absence for two months and was here Saturday and Sunday looking after matters connected with Company H. He left this week for New Mexico, where he will spend several weeks for the benefit of his health.

Wants the House Plants.

February 19, 1912.
Hartford Republican, Hartford, Ky.
Gentlemen:—Attached is \$1.25 for which send me The Hartford Republican one year; the Farmer and Stockman one year; and your four house plants.

JAS. T. MORGAN,
Nuckale, Ky.

Another Renewal.

February 18, 1912.
Hartford Republican:—
My Dear Editor:—Find enclosed \$1 for renewal. Can't get along without it.
G. W. GORDON,
Beaver Dam, Ky.



If you want a watch that you can be proud of—carry a

Waltham Watch

The Waltham has been awarded highest honors at every International Exposition and has taken every Gold Medal offered in America since 1875.

"It's Time You Owned a Waltham."
Don't buy a watch before talking with us. Complete assortment of Waltham Watches in all grades.

J. B. TAPPAN'S
The Reliable Jeweler
Hartford, Ky.

TAILORED TO ORDER



THIS ultra fashionable Spring Model Man-Tailored to your order in all Wool Blue Serge, On sale this week, only \$14.50

Special Sale This Week Only

to acquaint you with our astonishing values in tailored-to-order clothes that are made in Chicago by America's leading custom tailors—the American Ladies' Tailoring Company.

No need to worry about the style, the fit, the fabric or the price of your new Spring Outfit—whether it's a tailored suit or a coat, a dress or a skirt, we have in this tremendous up-to-the-minute line just what you want. The prices range up to \$50.00.

69 Spring Models—Over 250 Cloths

Just think what a variety of styles and fabrics, including silks, we offer you to select from—and how certain you are of being delighted.

All the extensive style, all the certainty of fit offered by the best merchant tailors and at half their prices, too. An experienced fitter in our store takes your measure and the garment will be delivered promptly with

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Please call and see these lines while they are fresh and sparkling with all the new things in ladies' dress. Be sure to make an early visit to our store.

BARNARD & CO.
HARTFORD, KY.

Wrecks Sweetheart's Home.

Bowling Green, Ky., Feb. 19.—Geo. Williams was killed instantly Sunday morning in a cottage occupied by Florence Tinsley. The cottage was first blown up with dynamite, it is supposed, and then Williams' throat was cut as he attempted to escape. The coroner's jury charged Marlon Crockett with the crime and he was arrested and placed in jail, bond being refused. Crockett is alleged to have been infatuated with Florence Tinsley. The latter was taken into custody, but was later released. Both Williams and Crockett were men of some prominence. Williams was a brother of Charles Williams, for many years doorkeeper at Macauley's theater, who died a year ago.

W. E. ELLIS Cash Produce House

WANTS TO SELL YOU

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Rock Salt | Barrel Salt |
| Pure Bran | Cotton Seed Meal |
| Bran and Shipstuff | Alfalfa Meal |
| Mixed Feed | Crown Alfalfa |
| Oats | Chicken Feed |
| Corn | Oyster Shells |
| Timothy Hay | Chicken Grit |
| Red Top Hay | B. A. Thomas' Stock Food |
| Clover Hay | B. A. Thomas' Poultry Food |
| Pea Hay | International Horse Feed |
| International Horse Feed | International Sugar Flour |
| Dairy Feed | Meal |

Buy Your Fertilizer on Easy Terms From W. E. Ellis.

Everything found in a First-class Produce House is found SECOND DOOR BELOW TOBACCO FACTORY.

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.
No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 114 North Bound due 3:40 p. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 113 South Bound due 1:46 p. m. daily except Sunday.
H. E. MISCHKE Agt.

NEW MEAT SHOP

Beef Steak, Pork Steak and Sausage

PER LB. 12 1/2 CENTS.

Phone No. 114. All goods delivered. First door below First National Bank.

S. F. RILEY,
Hartford, Ky.

U. S. Carson wants your Furs. For quality Printing give The Republican a call.

Will pay One Dollar per bushel for Good Wheat.
HARTFORD MILL CO.

Don't fail to try a sack of Irvington Flour. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sold exclusively by W. H. Moore & Son.

See the Model Saddle Horses "Gilded Clipes" before breeding elsewhere. Will make the season of 1912 at Buda, six miles North of Hartford.
W. H. PARKS,
Hartford, Ky., R. 3.

Object of Boy Scout Movement.

Those who are opposing the boy scout movement show a pitiful lack of thorough knowledge upon the subject. Surely nothing but good can result from the attempt on the part of hundreds of thousands of boys to live up to such teachings as the following (taken from the official Handbook.)

A scout's honor is to be trusted. If he were to violate his honor by telling a lie, or by cheating, or by not doing exactly a given task, when trusted on his honor, he may be directed to hand over his scout badge.

He is loyal to all whom loyalty is due; his scout leader, his home and parents and country.

He must be prepared at any time to save life, help injured persons and share his home duties. He must do a good turn to somebody every day.

He is polite to all, especially women children and the weak and helpless.

He obeys his parents, scout master, patrol leader and all other duly constituted authorities.

He does not wantonly destroy property. He works faithfully, wastes nothing and makes the best use of his opportunities. He saves his money so that he may pay his own way, be generous to those in need and helpful to worthy objects.

He may give his services for pay, but must not receive tips for courtesies or good turns.

He has the courage to face danger in spite of fear and has to stand up for the right against the coaxings of friends or the jeers or threats of enemies, and defeat does not down him.

He keeps clean in body and thought, stands for clean speech, clean sport, clean habits, and travels with a clean crowd.

He is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties and respects the convictions of others in matters of custom and religion.—Exchanges.

No Slavery to Work.

Deskins, Va.—Mrs. Mary A. Vandye, in a letter from Deskins, says: "I had serious female troubles, lasting 40 days at a time. I was so weak I could hardly walk, so I tried Cardul. Soon I was better. Now, I am well." If you suffer from any form of womanly pain or weakness take Cardul, the woman's tonic. Cardul will lift you out of the misery and weariness caused by womanly weakness, and help you to see the bright side of life. Try it. Your druggists sell it. C-13

A Wonderful Offer.

Read the Big Offer of The Republican on another page of this issue wherein you can get this paper, The Farmer & Stockman and the Peoples Popular Monthly, one year each, and a full size 16x20 crayon enlargement ALL for \$2.05. 25ct

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Liniment and bound on to the affected part is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side or chest give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Sold by all druggists. an

The Best Way to Remove Wrinkles

To clean Brussels carpet, take a fresh bit of gall and break it in a clean pan; add to it three or four quarts of warm (not hot) water. Brush the carpet well; then take a coarse cloth wet it thoroughly with the gall water and rub the carpet briskly with it, doing but a small portion at a time and having a dry coarse cloth ready and rub the spot fairly dry with it. Many discolored spots on the carpet especially those made by alkalies, acids or whitewash, are removed by rubbing them with a solution made of equal parts of carbonate of ammonia and rainwater.

Medicated bath powders, at one time known as "complexion bags," have stood the test of time and are more in favor to-day than ever. The best foundation for all of these, and frequently used without the addition of anything else, is made by taking one-half ounce of essence of orange to one dram each of powdered borax and powdered soap. Mix well and sift in a muslin bag. Roserine bags are made by adding sixty grains of roserine to this mixture. The latter are smoothing for prickly heat.

Liquid waterproof gold paint, so in vogue at present for coating garden urns, boxes, umbrella stands, jardinières, etc., is best made by mixing 400 grains of Dextrine, one grain of bicarbonate of potash and sixty-five grains of bronze powder with as much water as may be required to give the required consistency. The thicker the paint the heavier the coating.

A spray for house flies that has the reputation of being excellent is made by taking ten parts each of eucalyptol and acetic ether, oil of bergamot three parts, cologne water fifty parts and a solution of 9 per cent alcohol 100 parts. One part of this mixture ad-

ded to ten parts of water should be frequently sprayed around the room.

A physician who has won fame among his patients for a preparation that removes wrinkles, confesses to having supplied them with small vials of cod-liver oil, agreeably perfumed. He insisted that this remedy be gently but thoroughly massaged into the skin. The results were frequently satisfactory in restoring both plumpness and bloom.

A highly effective preparation for keeping pests from worrying live stock is made by adding just enough eucalyptol to eucalyptus water to cause a milky turbidness. Sponge the animal on the most exposed parts with this mixture. Do not use a greater portion of the eucalyptol, as it may make the animal's coat rough and ugly.—Philadelphia Record.

275,000 Opium Dopers.

A number of books containing the names of many persons well known in New York's "smart set" were seized a few nights ago when the laundry of Frank Lee, in West 107th street, was raided by custom officers.

The Chinese owner of the laundry made good his escape, but \$7,000 worth of opium was seized, together with two Chinese memorandum books, in which were records of the sale of the drug. Among the names in the books were those of several persons whose names are an "open sesame" to the houses of Fifth Avenue Park.

From the laundry the officers, led by Deputy Surveyor Norwood, visited a chop suey restaurant at 210 Manhattan avenue. Although they discovered no opium, they found that rooms in the rear of the restaurant were partitioned into smaller rooms furnished with divans instead of tables.

A government official who is engaged to see an end put to the opium trade in New York declared that there in that city at the present time 275,000 men and women are addicted to the use of opium. The trade is more prosperous now than it ever was, and the centers of the distribution of the drug are becoming more numerous every day, he added. Within the last four weeks 20 men, both Chinese and white, have been arrested for their connection with the opium selling industry.

When her child is in danger a woman will risk her life to protect it. No great act of heroism or risk of life is necessary to protect a child from croup. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and all danger is avoided. For sale by all druggists. m

Pounds in a Bushel.

Following is the number of pounds that constitute a legal bushel of various commodities, and especially seeds, in this State:

Wheat, 60 pounds; shelled corn, 56 pounds; corn in ear, 70 pounds from the first of November to first of May following, and from the first of May to first of November following 68 pounds rye, 56 pounds; oats, shelled, 32 pounds barley, 47 pounds; Irish potatoes, 60 pounds; sweet potatoes, 55 pounds; white beans, 60 pounds; eastern beans, 45 pounds; fax seed, 56 pounds; millet seed, 56 pounds; peas, 60 pounds; blue grass seed, 14 pounds; buckwheat, 56 pounds; dried apples, 24 pounds; dried peaches, 39 pounds; onions, 57 pounds; salt, 56 pounds; one coal, 70 pounds; The term coal includes anthracite, semi-anthracite, bituminous and other mined coal. Bran, 20 pounds; plastering hair, 8 pounds; turnips, 60 pounds; unshelled lima, 35 pounds; corn meal, 50 pounds; fine salt, 55 pounds; Hungarian grass seed, 50 pounds; ground peas, 24 lbs; orchard grass seed, 14 pounds; English blue grass seed, 14 pounds; hemp seed 44 pounds.

Are Everat War.

There are two things overwhelmingly at war, joy and piles. But Bucklen's Arnica Salve will banish piles in any form. It soon subdues the itching, irritation, inflammation or swelling. It gives comfort, invites joy. Great healer of burns, boils, ulcers, cuts, bruises, eczema, scalds, pimples, skin eruptions. Only 25 cts. at all druggists.

Human Blood as Printer's Ink

It is said that Faust carried a number of his "Mazarine" Bibles (so-called because a copy came first to the knowledge of modern booklovers from the library of Cardinal Mazarin) to Paris about 1555-56, and sold one to the king for seven hundred crowns, about \$40; and another to the archbishop of Paris for six hundred crowns say \$720. On comparing their purchases they wondered at the exquisite accuracy and uniformity of the text, and on learning that other copies had been sold at from five hundred to six hundred crowns each, which on comparison proved to be exact duplicates, it was considered impossible for merely human skill to produce such masterpieces of penmanship. The red ink used to lubricate the illuminated parts was also of such brilliancy and "body" that it was promptly suspected to have been com-

4 House Plants Free

We have four beautiful house plants to give away absolutely free to every farmer's wife in this section. These plants consist of:

1 Mrs. Lawson Carnation

1 Geranium

1 Flowering Begonia

1 Boston Fern

By special arrangement with the Farmer and Stockman of St. Louis, we can offer The Hartford Republican, one year; The Farmer and Stockman one year, both for \$1.25, and give these four house plants postage paid absolutely free.

The Farmer and Stockman guarantees these plants to be in growing condition when they reach you. They will be mailed direct from the florists' green house to our subscribers, all charges prepaid.

We are only allotted a few hundred of these plants. Therefore, we urge you to take advantage of our offer at once if you want this collection. It will doubtless take only a short time for us to give away our entire allotment. Fill out the coupon now, before it is too late, and mail it or send it to us with \$1.25 today.

USE THIS COUPON.

Date

HARTFORD REPUBLICAN,
Hartford, Ky.,

Gentlemen:—Attached is \$1.25 for which send me The Hartford Republican one year; The Farmer and Stockman one year; and your four house plants.

My Name is

My Address is

New or Old Subscriber?

Address all Orders to

THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN
HARTFORD, KY.

posed of human blood, and Faust was apprehended on a charge of sorcery, and only escaped the fagots and the stake by revealing his secret. The tradition that Doctor Faust was a magician who had sold his salvation to the devil probably arose from this story of which his competitors, the copyists, took all the advantage possible. It is told of one medieval printer that having been set to work upon a geometrical work in which various figures were inserted, he became convinced that he was making a book of magic which had been composed under the direct inspiration of the devil. Thereupon he renounced with his employer and told him that he could not consent to impart his salvation by finishing his task. His master insisted upon his continuing his work, but in spite of ridicule and argument, the poor fellow became so agitated that he fell sick and died in the belief that his misfortunes were due to the fact that he had taken part in an unholy and illegal enterprise.—The Printer and Publisher, Charles Winslow Hall, in National Magazine for January.

How to cure a cold is a question in which many are interested just now. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has won its great reputation and immense sale by its remarkable cure of colds. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all druggists. m

"Stop my Paper."

The highest duty of an editor is to battle with wrong. This, of course, brings him in conflict with wrong doers and they are apt to show their spite in various ways. It is quite common for the thin skinned or wounded to rush into the office and shout, "Stop my paper!" This class is pointedly shown up in the following fashion: A certain man hit his toe against a public, and felt hazardous to the ground. He was vexed, and under influence of anger and self-sufficiency he looked mother earth right saucily. With importunate gravity, he looked to see the earth itself dissolved and come to naught. But the earth remained, and only his poor foot was injured in the encounter. This is the way of man. An

Sedentary habits, lack of outdoor exercise, insufficient mastication of food, constipation, a torpid liver, worry and anxiety, are the most common causes of stomach troubles. Correct your habits and take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and you will soon be well again. For sale by all druggists. m

Exercis for Young Ladies.

Throwing a fellow down.
Tossing one's head in the air.
Jumping at a chance.
Pushing one's self forward.
Getting in the swim.
Fishing for an invitation.
Shooting arch glances at a man.
Twisting him around the little finger.
Casting about for an excuse.
Running up millinery bills.

You are probably aware that pneumonia always results from a cold, but you never heard of a cold resulting in pneumonia when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. Why take the risk when this remedy may be had for a trifle? For sale by all druggists. m

Directory

Ohio County

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. P. Midkiff, Jailer; E. G. Barras, Clerk; F. L. Felix, Master Commissioner; H. T. Collins, Trustee Jury Fund; T. H. Black, Sheriff, Hartford. Depulles—S. O. Keown an Lon Black, Court convenes first Monday in February and continues three weeks; third Monday in April, two weeks; second Monday in June, three weeks; third Monday in October two weeks.

County Court—H. H. Wedding, Judge; W. S. Tinsley, Clerk; C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Quarterly Court—Begins on the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.

Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Moxley, Surveyor, Fordville, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2, Bernard Felix, Assessor, Hartford, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2, Henry Leach, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

B. S. Chamberlain, Hartford, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in June, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in September, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in December.

O. E. Scott, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in March, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in June, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in September, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in December.

John H. Miles, Rockport, Friday after 3rd Monday in March, Friday after 3rd Monday in June, Friday after 3rd Monday in September, Friday after 3rd Monday in December.

J. C. Jackson, Centertown, Saturday after 3rd Monday in March, Saturday after 3rd Monday in June, Saturday after 3rd Monday in September, Saturday after 3rd Monday in December.

M. C. Cook, Henfrow, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in February, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in May, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in August, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in November.

Thomas Sanders, Dundee, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in February, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in May, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in August, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in November.

C. V. Miles, Fordville, Thursday after 2nd Monday in February, Thursday after 2nd Monday in May, Thursday after 2nd Monday in August, Thursday after 2nd Monday in November.

J. L. Patton, Ralph, Friday after 2nd Monday in February, Friday after 2nd Monday in May, Friday after 2nd Monday in August, Friday after 2nd Monday in November.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT.
C. M. Crowe, Judge; G. L. Likens, City Attorney; Sam Hiley, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month. City Council—J. H. Williams, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; S. K. Cox, Treasurer. Members of Council: T. H. Barnard, W. J. Bean, W. M. Fair, Ben Taylor, W. E. Ellis, E. P. Moore.

School Trustees—J. S. Glenn, chairman; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary; C. M. Barnett, C. M. Crowe and Dr. E. B. Pendleton.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. Virgil Elgin Pastor.

Baptist Church—Services every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. J. W. Bruner, pastor.

Christian Church—Services every fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 2:30 p. m. Elder W. B. Wright pastor.

C. P. Church—Services first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 2:45.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. & A. M., meets first and third Monday night in each month. Owen Hunter, W. M., L. P. Foreman Secretary.

Keystone Chapter No. 110, R. A. M., meets every third Saturday night in each month. John T. Moore High Priest; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary.

Hartford Chapter No. 51, O. E. S., meets second and fourth Monday evening. Mrs. S. A. Anderson, W. M. Miss Lizzie Miller Secretary.

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, No. 110, Knights of Pythias, meets every Tuesday night. J. B. Tappan, C. C., J. Ney Foster, K. of K. & S.

Hartford Tent No. 99, K. O. T. M., meets every first and third Thursday night. H. D. Walker, Commander; L. P. Sunshine, Record Keeper.

Sunshine Hive No. 42, L. O. T. M., meets every first and third Friday night in each month. Mrs. Attie Griffin, Lady Commander; Mrs. Lula Pendleton, Lady Record Keeper.

Carpenters and Joiners local No. 181, meets 1st Saturday night in each month. Noah Skaggs, Pres.; W. D. Luce, Sec. Treas.

Acme Lodge No. 339, I. O. O. F., meets second and fourth Friday night in each month. W. R. Hedrick Noble Grand. C. M. Barnett Secretary.

Ohio Tribe No. 18, Imp. Order Red Men, meets second and fourth Wednesday night in each month. James C. Bennett, Sachem; A. S. Pate, Chief of Records.

Hartford Camp, W. O. W. No. 22, Consul Commander, Thomas Williams; Clerk, W. C. Wallace.

Freston Morton Post No. 4, G. A. R., regular meetings Saturday before the first Monday in each month. Ashford Mills, Commander; J. M. Rogers, Adj.

A. S. OF E.

National Officers: President—M. F. Sharp, Narrows, Ky. Vice President—J. M. Woods, Nashville, Tenn. Secretary—Treasurer—S. D. Kump, Indianapolis, Ind.

State Officers: H. M. Fromm, Carroll county, Treas. T. T. Barrett, Henderson county Vice President.

S. B. Robertson, McLean county, Sec. Treasurer. O. P. Hoerner, Warren county, State Organizer.

C. C. Allen, Henry county, and Lattie Graves, Allen county, Assistant state organizers.

Board of Directors: Ben Watson, Warren county; C. M. Barnett, Ohio county; A. H. Brooks, Bracken county; H. E. Ray, Hardin county, and J. F. Doss, Highland county.

Ohio County Officers: S. L. Stevens, Pres., Beaver Dam, Ky. Henry Little, Sec. Hartford, Ky. D. Ford, Treas., Hartford, Ky.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Henry Leach, Chairman, Hartford, Ky. L. B. Tichenor, Hartford, R. F. D. No. 5.

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Otto C. Martin
Attorney at Law

HARTFORD, KY.

Will practice his profession in this and adjoining counties. Commercial and Criminal Practice a Specialty.

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Attorneys at Law

HARTFORD, KY.

Messrs. W. H. Barnes and C. E. Smith announce that they have formed a partnership for the general practice of law, except criminal and divorce cases, Mr. Smith being County Attorney is prevented from practicing such cases. Mr. Barnes will individually accept such practice. Offices in Hartford Republican building, Hartford, Ky.

FRANK L. FELIX,
Attorney at Law,

HARTFORD, - KY.

Will practice his profession in Ohio and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals. Criminal practice and Collections a Specialty. Office in the Herald building.

YANCY L. MOSLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

HARTFORD, - KY.

Will practice his profession in all the Courts of Ohio and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals. Also Notary Public. Office over First National Bank.

KILL THE COUGH
AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's
New Discovery

FOR COUGHS
AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.
GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

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HARTFORD, KY.

All Matters Given Prompt Attention. PENSION AFFIDAVITS A SPECIALTY.

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Hartford, Ky.

General Insurance

Life, Accident, Sick
and Fire.

WILL ALSO BOND YOU.

Electric
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Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified. FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE. It is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

SEEDS
BUCKEN'S SEEDS SUCCESS!
SPECIAL OFFER:

Made to build New England. A trial will make you our permanent customer. Price Collection. Seeds, it varieties: Lettuce, Bitter Melon, Tomatoes, etc. (the finest); Turnips, 1 splendid; Onions, 1 best variety; 100 seeds—dormant. Each—40 cents in all. GUARANTEED TO PLEASE. Write to-day; Mention this Paper.

SEND 10 CENTS

to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of seeds postpaid, together with my big descriptive, beautiful Seed and Plant Book, telling all about the best varieties of seeds, plants, etc. 1000 BUCKING STREET, ROCKFORD, ILL.

NEAR
MAMMOTH
AVE.
Bowling Green Business University.
Bowling Green, Ky.
POSITIONS
PLENTIFUL
UNUSUALLY
NEAR
BOARD
Bowling Green Business University.
Bowling Green, Ky.
HOURS THIS WEEK AND GET A BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR OF MAMMOTH CAVE

DIVORCE RING IS THE FAD

Grass Widows Now Wear a Ring On the Little Finger of the Right Hand.

A new fad in the Chicago divorce colony has been started by Mrs. Marin del Gado Parks, divorced wife of the Board of Supervising Traction Engineers. She explained to friends the significance of a plain old band ring on her little finger.

"Why, that's a divorce ring," she explained. "I invented it. And now quite a few women are wearing rings like it. Pretty soon everybody will know that a plain ring on the right little finger means its wearer is divorced and the plan of indicating a person's matrimonial status in this way will come into general use."

"It's so economical, too," the divorced woman can have her wedding ring cut down to fit her little finger. "The divorce ring will save a lot of embarrassment. Now acquaintances will not enquire about your husband and old friends who have not heard of your divorce will not embarrass themselves with awkward questions."

Gumption on the Farm.

Many men when in deep trouble fail to find what may be the best way out—consulting the wife. She is your partner, for both profits and losses, and her advice is always worth considering.

When a stormy day comes, spend a few hours looking over the garden seeds for the coming season. See that they are not being infected by dampness nor by excessive heat. The wife may be helping themselves.

One of the biggest mistakes farmers make is in sowing themselves on the amount of grass seed sown to the acre. Of late years seed has been high, and the tendency has been to sow less than was needed to bring a good crop. Better have too much seed.

The farmer has one thing in his favor—what he knows he knows. There is no chance for a bluff in tilling the soil. Everything shows right up for just what it is worth. If he is a success she can not hide the fact, and if he is a failure the neighbors are quick to know the particulars.

Before planting any large quantity of small grain, grass or clover seed, send a sample to your state experiment station for examination. The seeds of many noxious plants are to be found in impure and unreliable seeds. It is far easier to do this than to eradicate some pestiferous weed that obtains a firm foothold on your farm.

Early rhubarb can be grown in any ordinary soil, thus: When a show comes dig up one or more rhubarb clumps from the garden, with considerable soil clinging to the roots, and put them on the cellar floor; the warmer the cellar, the sooner growth begins. Give them a little water occasionally, and wait results. Light does not seem to be necessary, for the stalks grow all right in even a dark place.

The party who appeals to the courts for redress is not always in the right. He is prejudiced in his own favor; and, besides, his temper will not allow him to reason as he should. The

"Dr. Miles' Nervine Completely Cured Our Little Boy of Fits."

A family can suffer no greater affliction than to have a child subject to fits or epilepsy. Many a father or mother would give their all to restore such a child to health.

"I am heartily glad to tell you of our little boy who was completely cured of fits. He commenced having them at 10 years of age and had them for four years. I tried three doctors and one specialist but all of them said he could not be cured, but Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills made a complete cure. He is now hale, hearty and gay. It has been three years since he had the last spell. I shall give Dr. Miles' medicines praise wherever I go. You are at liberty to use this letter as you see fit and anyone writing to me I will gladly answer if they enclose stamp for reply."

F. M. BOGUE, Windfall, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is just what it is represented to be, a medicine compounded especially for nervous diseases, such as fits, spasms, St. Vitus' dance, convulsions and epilepsy. These diseases frequently lead to insanity or cause weak minds. Dr. Miles' Nervine has proven most effective in relieving these dreaded maladies.

Sold by all druggists. If the first bottle fails to benefit your money is returned.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

decision of the court for the defendant with costs, does not in the least alter his own opinion, then or thereafter. He feels that he has been wronged. Going to law for fancied wrongs and expending there to find redress, is an expensive luxury. See a mouse and catch a rat.

Thousands of dollars are wasted in commercial fertilizer every year, not because the fertilizer is not all right, but because we do not know whether the kind we use is the kind our lands need. It is a great study and one that no must make for ourselves. Put in a strip with the fertilizer you have been in the habit of using, and just beside it another without it. This will be worth a great deal more to you than the opinion of some un-biased agent.

The roller for breaking snow paths has been found one of the great devices to smooth and give open traffic on country thoroughfares. When farmers unite in breaking out roads, two good results are achieved: The roads are made good in short order, and better still, the roads between hearts are improved and made pleasant. Union and co-operation are great factors in bringing in friendly relationship. Co-operative working, selling or buying is often the beginning of a broader, freer, more neighborly life in a community. It leads to doing things for the other fellow, and this never hurts the human heart. We are all prone to narrow into ourselves too much. If our community life is at low ebb, call the neighbors together and form a union for some purpose—From February Farm Journal.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON,

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,

Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Wonderful Offer.

Read the Big Offer of The Republican on another page of this issue wherein you can get this paper, The Farmer & Stockman and the Peoples Popular Monthly, one year each, and a full size 16x20 crayon enlargement ALL for \$2.05.

Work Brought Exhaustion.

Adel, Ga.—"For three years" writes Mrs. C. J. Rentz, "I suffered with female troubles. When I would lie down, I could hardly breathe. I could not do any work without being exhausted. I took Cardui according to directions, and now I can do all my work, and do not suffer at all." Cardui has brought health and happiness to thousands of weak women. It acts on the cause of Women's back aching, made life worth living, and filled my home with joy and happiness, headaches, nervousness, dragging sensations, weakness and misery. It relieves. It cures. Try it.

For only \$2.05 you can get The Hartford Republican, The Farmer & Stockman, The Peoples Monthly one year each and a full size 16x20 crayon enlargement. Fill out the coupon which appears in this paper.

Saved Her Own Life.

Tecumseh, Okla.—"I believe," says Mrs. Eliza Epperson, of this place, "that if it hadn't been for Cardui, I would have been dead to-day. Before I began using Cardui, I suffered from pains in the head, shoulders, back side, limbs and the lower part of my body. Cardui helped me more than anything, and I am now in better health, since taking it, than for four years." Nobody can deny that the best tonic a woman can take is a tonic for women—Cardui. Please try it.

"Good Housekeeping" is one of the most popular magazines of today. The price for one year is \$1.50. Send your order to J. Noy Foster Magazine Agency, Hartford, Ky.

The Trials of a Traveler.

"I am a traveling salesman," writes E. E. Youngs, E. Berkshire, Vt., "and was often troubled with constipation and indigestion till I began to use Dr. King's New Life Pills, which I have found an excellent remedy." For all stomach, liver or kidney troubles they are unequalled. Only 25 cents at all druggists.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN LEMONS

Protection and Competition Have Developed an American Industry.

(Capital Hill (Okla.) Capital.)

This week I pulled a little leaflet from a crate of California lemons and to my great pleasure extracted from it the following splendid object lesson on Protection:

The use of lemons are rapidly multiplying and increasing. They are now a household necessity both for culinary and medical purposes. As Dr. Wiley, the famous expert, said: "They are necessary for the health of the people."

California growers have conquered a desert to produce this fruit. They are producing now 7,000 carloads annually, about one-half the amount consumed in this country. This increasing production has provoked sharp competition with the importers of Sicily lemons and has greatly reduced the prices of former years.

Without this competition, these importers would have a close monopoly and could fix prices by diverting their fruit to European countries.

The government has recognized the value of the industry by a protective duty to equalize the \$2 a day paid for labor in this country with the 50 cents paid in Sicily.

For the consumer it seems a satisfactory article at gradually decreasing prices. As the California lemon must be sold in America, it follows that when the supply equals the demand, prices will decrease, as is shown by the history of orange prices, which have decreased a dollar a box in ten years.

Forty-five patriotic States are paying California labor \$2 a day in order to develop that State into a useful place of habitation rather than pay Sicilians 50 cents a day.

It has produced better and cheaper lemons.

Yet those insurgents out there in California have been howling for Tariff reform.

Suppose the forty-five consuming States should head the demand by cutting down the Tariff on lemons. Only a few years back, the farmers of the Middle West were organizing a Tariff reform movement, and it had become strong enough to influence the Congress while considering the Payne bill and they put cowbills on the free list.

Caught in the Rain.

Douglasville, Tex.—"Five years ago, away, Cardui has stopped my sufferings. I was caught in the rain at the wrong time," writes Edna Rutherford, of Douglasville, "and from that time, was taken with dumb chills and fevers, and suffered more than I can tell. I tried everything that I thought would help, and had four doctors, but got no relief. I took Cardui, the woman's tonic. Now, I feel better than in many months." Cardui does one thing and does it well. That's the secret of its 50 years of success. Try Cardui.

No ads; No Business.

Advertising is the announcement or heralding of anything by any method of communication says Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., the well-known advertising expert.

The terms advertising and announcements are synonymous, although the word announcement may seem to be more ethical and refer more largely to professional advertising, while advertising broadly covers everything.

The entire produce of the printing press is advertising, except the production of those things, like books, which are sold for a price and as mere commodities.

Commercially speaking, advertising covers every method of trade-getting and trade-stimulation, except the duties performed by the salesman, and even a part of his work is not outside of broad advertising.

Although advertising, as a business commodity and necessity, has been recognized but a few hundred years, advertising began with business, for without advertising there could have been no business.

The most liberal and the best advertising will not help to sell goods unless the goods and selling conditions are right.

Advertising, powerful as it is, is worthless except in connection with other business conditions, and no one business condition is of any value unless it works in harmony with other conditions.

Advertising is simply an accomplice before the fact, something which assists the salesman and the goods themselves in the consumption of sales, something which makes it possible or easier for the merchant to sell what he has for sale, something

which helps to bring possible or probable customers to the goods.

One reason why it took so long for the merchant to appreciate the value of advertising was because he attempted to force advertising to do what it could do and what nothing else could do.

Every business man advises, every professional man advises, even those who claim that they don't. Anything which connects the public with the dealer in goods or brains is advertising, and without this something which connects seller and buyer there would be no sales, even of necessities, for unwritten law not some other kind of advertising is necessary for the connection between the hungry man and the food he needs. Therefore, all men advertise.

Indian Killed on Track.

Near Rochelle, Ill., an Indian went to sleep on a railroad track and was killed by the fast express. He paid for his carelessness with his life. Often it is that way when people neglect coughs and colds. Don't risk your life when prompt use of Dr. King's New Discovery will cure them and so prevent a dangerous throat or lung trouble. "It completely cured me in a short time, of a terrible cough that followed a severe attack of Grip," writes J. R. Watts, Floydada, Tex., "and I regained 15 pounds in weight that I had lost." Quick, safe, reliable and guaranteed. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at all druggists.

All kinds of telephones and switchboards repaired, and new parts furnished when needed, by A. E. Pate, Hartford, Ky.

Her Life a Burden.

Ratcliff, Tex.—In a letter from Ratcliff, Mrs. Mattie Campbell says, "My health was very bad. I suffered untold misery every month, and at times I wished for death to end my suffering, for life was a burden to me. I tried Cardui, and it helped me right piness." If you suffer as Mrs. Campbell did, Cardui will certainly help you, as it did her. Why not try it?

C-11

YET THOSE INSURGENTS OUT THERE IN CALIFORNIA HAVE BEEN HOWLING FOR TARIFF REFORM.

Suppose the forty-five consuming States should head the demand by cutting down the Tariff on lemons. Only a few years back, the farmers of the Middle West were organizing a Tariff reform movement, and it had become strong enough to influence the Congress while considering the Payne bill and they put cowbills on the free list.

A BLOOD MEDICINE WITHOUT ALCOHOL.

Recently it has been definitely proven by experiments on animals that alcohol lowers the germicidal power of the body and that alcohol paralyzes the white corpuscles of the blood and renders them unable to take up and destroy disease germs. Disease germs cause the death of over one-half of the human race.

A blood medicine, made entirely without alcohol, which is a pure glyceric extract of roots, such as bloodroot, Queen's root, Golden Seal root, Mandrake and Stone root, has been extensively used by druggists for the past forty years as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Its refreshing influence of this extract is like the vital fires of the blood—their increased activity consumes the tissue rubbish of the winter.

founder of the Invalids' Hotel and vision of large experience and the use of LITERATURE EXTRACT of narcotic.

write to let you know of the use of your medicines and self-cure. I have of Lady Smith, R. C. I suffered from a severe case of Catarrh of the bladder. I consulted four doctors but they could not cure me. I was told I was in consumptive condition. Concerning my ear, that the wound would heal. A kind friend advised me to use the treatment which I did, and after seven months' use of the treatment, my ear is healed, and I enjoy better health than I ever did. I dressed the wound with Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve and took the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' for my troubles. I shall always recommend your medicines.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate liver and bowels.

GILLESPIE BROS.

W. H. & J. F. GILLESPIE
Proprietors

BLACKSMITHING AND REPAIR WORK

Horseshoeing a Specialty.

Hartford, - Ky.

JAMES & CO., First Class Liveryman Centertown, - Kentucky.

Prompt Attention and Good Service.
TRANSFER MEETS ALL TRAINS.

SEND YOUR BOY

MATHENEY & BATTS Vanderbilt Training School FOR BOYS ELKTON, KY.

A limited, select school for boys. Faculty of college-trained men. Our patronage has come from several Southern States. Twenty-four different towns in Western Kentucky represented this year.

Electric Lights, Steam Heat, Hot and Cold Baths.

Extremely healthful location. \$4,000.00 recently spent on improvements. NO SALOONS IN THE TOWN OR COUNTY. Moral surroundings excellent. UNEXCELLED AS A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Nineteenth Year Begins September 6, 1911

Write for catalogue. Address all communications to

Desk "B" MATHENEY & BATTS.

COL. ROOSEVELT OUTLINES VIEWS ON LEGISLATION

Ex-President's Address Before
the Ohio Constitutional
Convention.

POWER OF PEOPLE SUPREME

IN EFFECT HE ADVOCATES MOD-
IFIED FORM

Imperative to Exercise Proper Control
and Supervision Over Big as Well
as Small Business—Interests of
Wage-Worker Must Be Looked
After—For Genuine Equality of
Opportunity—Rights of Man of
More Importance Than the Rights
of Property—Direct Nominations
by the People Advocated.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 21.—In his
address before the Ohio constitutional
convention, in session here, ex-Pres-
ident Roosevelt spoke substantially
as follows:

Mr. President, and Members of the
Ohio Constitutional Convention:

I am profoundly sensible of the
honor you have done me in asking
me to address you. You are engaged
in the fundamental work of self-gov-
ernment; you are engaged in framing
a constitution under and in accor-
dance with which the people are to get
and to do justice and absolutely to
rule themselves. No representative
body can have a higher task. To
carry it through successfully there is
need to combine practical common
sense of most hard-headed kind with
a spirit of lofty idealism. Without
idealism your work will be but a sor-
did makeshift; and without the hard-
headed common sense the idealism
will be either wasted or worse than
wasted.

I shall not try to speak to you of
matters of detail. I cannot touch
upon them all; the subject is too vast
and the time too limited; if any one
of you cares to know my views of
these matters which I do not today
discuss, I will gladly send him a
copy of the speeches I made in 1910,
which I think cover most of the
ground.

I believe in pure democracy. With
Lincoln, I hold that "this country,
with its institutions, belongs to the
people who inhabit it. Whenever they
shall grow weary of the existing
government, they can exercise their
constitutional right of amending it." We
progressives believe that the peo-
ple have the right, the power, and the
duty to protect themselves and their
own welfare; that human rights are
supreme over all other rights; that
wealth should be the servant, not the
master, of the people. We believe
that unless representative govern-
ment does absolutely represent the
people it is not representative govern-
ment at all. We test the worth of
all men and all measures by asking
how they contribute to the welfare
of the men, women and children of
whom this nation is composed. We
are engaged in one of the great bat-
tles of the age-long contest waged
against privilege on behalf of the
common welfare. We hold it a prime
duty of the people to free our gov-
ernment from the control of money
in politics. For this purpose we ad-
vocate, not as ends in themselves, but
as weapons in the hands of the peo-
ple, all governmental devices which
will make the representatives of the
people more easily and certainly re-
sponsible to the people's will.

Constitution and the People.

I am emphatically a believer in
constitutionalism, and because of this
fact I no less emphatically protest
against any theory that would make
of the Constitution a means of thwart-
ing instead of securing the absolute
right of the people to rule themselves
and to provide for their own social
and industrial well-being. All consti-
tutions, those of the states no less
than that of the nation, are designed,
and must be interpreted and admin-
istered, so as to fit human rights.
Lincoln so interpreted and adminis-
tered the national Constitution. Bu-
chanan attempted to reverse, attempt-
ed to fit human rights to, and limit
them by, the Constitution. It was
Buchanan who treated the courts as a
fetish, who protested against and con-
demned all criticism of the judges
for unjust and unrighteous decisions,
and upheld the Constitution as an in-
strument for the protection of privi-
lege and of vested wrong. It was
Lincoln who appealed to the people
against the judges when the judges
went wrong, who advocated and se-
cured what was practically the recall
of the Dred Scott decision, and who
treated the Constitution as a living
force for righteousness. We stand
for applying the Constitution to the
issues of today as Lincoln applied it
to the issues of his day.

Duty of Public Servants.

"I hold it to be the duty of every
public servant, and of every man who
in public or in private life holds a
position of leadership in thought or
action, to endeavor honestly and fear-
lessly to guide his fellow-country-
men to right decisions; but I emphat-
ically dissent from the view that it is
either wise or necessary to try to de-

vise methods which under the Consti-
tution will automatically prevent the
people from deciding for themselves
what governmental action they deem
just and proper. . . . Constitu-
tion-makers should make it clear be-
yond shadow of doubt that the people
in their legislative capacity have the
power to enact into law any measure
they deem necessary for the better-
ment of social and industrial condi-
tions. The wisdom of framing any
particular law of this kind is a proper
subject of debate; but the power of
the people to enact the law should not
be subject to debate. To hold the
contrary view is to be false to the
cause of the people, to the cause of
American democracy.

Aim of Good Government.

The ends of good govern-
ment in our democracy are to secure
by genuine popular rule a high aver-
age of moral and material well-being
among our citizens. It has been well
said that in the past we have paid
attention only to the accumulation of
prosperity, and that from henceforth
we must pay equal attention to the
proper distribution of prosperity. This
is true. The only prosperity worth
having is that which affects the mass
of the people. I hold it to be our
duty to see that the wage-worker, the
small producer, the ordinary consum-
er, shall get their fair share of the
benefit of business prosperity. But it
either is or ought to be evident to
every one that business has to prosper
before anybody can get any bene-
fit from it. Therefore I hold that he
is the real progressive, that he is the
genuine champion of the people, who
endeavors to shape the policy alike of
the nation and of the several states
so as to encourage legitimate and
honest business at the same time that
he wars against all crookedness and
injustice and unfairness and tyranny
in the business world (for of course
we can only get business put on a
basis of permanent prosperity when
the element of injustice is taken out
of it.) This is the reason why I have
for so many years insisted, as regards
our national government, that it is
both futile and mischievous to en-
deavor to correct the evils of big busi-
ness by an attempt to restore busi-
ness conditions as they were in the
middle of the last century, before rail-
ways and telegraphs had rendered
larger business organizations both in-
evitable and desirable.

What is needed is, first, the recog-
nition that modern business conditions
have come to stay, in so far as at
least as these conditions mean that busi-
ness must be done in larger units, and
then the cool-headed and resolute deter-
mination to introduce an effective
method of regulating big corporations
so as to help legitimate business as an
incident to thoroughly and completely
safeguarding the interests of the peo-
ple as a whole. We are a business
people. The tillers of the soil, the
wage-workers, the business men—
these are the three big and vitally im-
portant divisions of our population.
The welfare of each division is vitally
necessary to the welfare of the people
as a whole. The great mass of busi-
ness is either small or of moderate
size. The middle-sized business men
form an element of strength which is
of literally incalculable value to the
nation. Taken as a class, they are
among our best citizens. They have
not been seekers after enormous for-
tunes; they have been moderately and
justly prosperous, by reason of dealing
fairly with their customers, competi-
tors, and employees. The average busi-
ness man of this type is, as a rule, a
leading citizen of his community, fore-
most in everything that tells for its
betterment, a man whom his neighbors
look up to and respect; he is in no
sense dangerous to his community,
just because he is an integral part of
his community, bone of its bone and
flesh of its flesh. His life fibers are
intertwined with the life fibers of his
fellow citizens. Yet nowadays many
men of this kind, when they come to
make necessary trade agreements
with one another, find themselves in
danger of becoming unwitting trans-
gressors of the law, and at a loss
to know what the law forbids and
what it permits. This is all wrong.
There should be a fixed governmental
policy, a policy which shall clearly de-
fine and punish wrong-doing, and shall
give in advance full information to any
man as to just what he can and just
what he cannot legally and properly do.

Control of "Big Business."

So much for the small business man
and the middle-sized business man.
Now for big business. It is impera-
tive to exercise over big business a
control and supervision which is un-
necessary as regards small business.
All business must be conducted under
the law, and all business men, big or
little, must act justly. But a wicked
big interest is necessarily more dan-
gerous to the community than a
wicked little interest. "Big business"
in the past has been responsible for
much of the special privilege which
must be unapprisingly cut out of our
national life. I do not believe in mak-
ing mere size of and by itself crim-
inal. The mere fact of size, however,
does unquestionably carry the poten-
tiality of such grave wrong-doing
that there should be by law provision
made for the strict supervision and
regulation of these great industrial
concerns doing an inter-state business,
much as we now regulate the trans-
portation agencies which are engaged
in inter-state business. The anti-trust
law does good in so far as it can be
invoked against combinations which
really are monopolies or which restrict
production or which artificially raise
prices. But in so far as its workings
are uncertain, or as it threatens cor-
porations which have been guilty of
anti-social conduct, it does harm.
Moreover, it cannot by itself accom-
plish more than a trifling part of the

governmental regulation of big busi-
ness which is needed. The nation and
the states must co-operate in this mat-
ter. Among the states that have en-
tered this field Wisconsin has taken a
leading place. Following Senator La
Follette, a number of practical work-
ers and thinkers in Wisconsin have
turned that state into an experiment-
al laboratory of wise governmental ac-
tion in aid of social and industrial jus-
tice. They have initiated the kind of
progressive government which means
not merely the preservation of true
democracy, but the extension of the
principle of true democracy into in-
dustrialism as well as into politics.
One prime reason why the state has
been so successful in this policy lies
in the fact that it has done justice to
corporations precisely as it has ex-
acted justice from them. . . . Not
only as a matter of justice, but in our
own interest, we should scrupulously
respect the rights of honest and de-
cent business and should encourage it
where its activities make, as they
often do make, for the common good.
It is for the advantage of all of us
when business prospers. Our demand
is that big business give the people a
square deal and that the people give
a square deal to any man engaged in
big business who honestly endeavors
to do what is right and proper.

On the other hand, any corporation,
big or little, which has gained its po-
sition by unfair methods and by in-
terference with the rights of others,
which has raised prices or limited
output in improper fashion and been
guilty of demoralizing and corrupt
practices, should not only be broken
up, but it should be made the busi-
ness of some competent governmental
body by constant supervision to see
that it does not come together again.
Save under such strict control as to
insure the community against all dan-
ger of a repetition of the bad conduct.
The chief trouble with big business
has arisen from the fact that big
business has so often refused to abide
by the principle of the square deal;
the opposition which I personally
have encountered from big business
has in every case arisen not because
I did not give a square deal but be-
cause I did.

Proper Governmental Control.

All business into which the element
of monopoly in any way or degree en-
ters, and where it proves in practice
impossible totally to eliminate this ele-
ment of monopoly, should be carefully
supervised, regulated and controlled
by governmental authority; and such
control should be exercised by adminis-
trative, rather than by judicial, offi-
cers. No effort should be made to de-
stroy a big corporation merely be-
cause it is big, merely because it has
shown itself a peculiarly efficient
business instrument. But we should
not fear, if necessary, to bring the
regulation of big corporations to the
point of controlling conditions so that
the wage-worker shall have a wage
more than sufficient to cover the bare
cost of living, and hours of labor not
so excessive as to wreck his strength
by the strain of unending toil and
leave him unfit to do his duty as a
good citizen of the community. Where
regulation by competition (which is,
of course, preferable) proves insuffi-
cient, we should not shrink from
bringing governmental regulation to
the point of control of monopoly prices
if it should ever become necessary to
do so, just as in exceptional cases
railway rates are now regulated. . . .

We grudge no man a fortune which
represents his own power and sagacity
exercised with entire regard to the
welfare of his fellows. We have only
praise for the business man whose
business success comes as an inci-
dent to doing good work for his fel-
lows. But we should shape conditions
that a fortune shall be obtained
only in honorable fashion, in such
fashion that its gaining represents
benefit to the community.

In a word, then, our fundamental
purpose must be to secure genuine
equality of opportunity. No man
should receive a dollar unless that dol-
lar has been fairly earned. Every dol-
lar received should represent a dol-
lar's worth of service rendered. No
watering of stocks should be permit-
ted; and it can be prevented only by
close governmental supervision of all
stock issues, so as to prevent over-
capitalization. . . .

We stand for the rights of property,
but we stand even more for the rights
of man. We will protect the rights of
the wealthy man, but we maintain
that he holds his wealth subject to the
general right of the community to
regulate its business use as the public
welfare requires.

We also maintain that the nation
and the several states have the right
to regulate the terms and conditions
of labor, which is the chief element
of wealth, directly in the interest of the
common good. You, framers of this
constitution, be careful so to frame it
that under it the people shall leave
themselves free to do whatever is
necessary in order to help the farmers
of the state to get for themselves and
their wives and children not only the
benefits of better farming but also
those of better business methods and
better conditions of life on the farm.
Moreover, shape your constitutional
action so that the people will be able
through their legislative bodies, or,
failing that, by direct popular vote,
to provide workmen's compensation acts,
to regulate the hours of labor for chil-
dren and for women, to provide for
their safety while at work, and to pre-
vent overwork or work under hygienic
or unsafe conditions.

To Secure Best Results.

So much for the ends of govern-
ment; and I have, of course, merely
sketched in outline what the ends
should be. Now for the machinery by
which these ends are to be achieved;
and here again I remember I only
sketch in outline and do not for a mo-

ment pretend to work out in detail the
methods of achieving our purposes.
Let me at the outset urge upon you to
remember that, while machinery is
important, it is easy to overestimate
its importance; and, moreover, that
each community has the absolute right
to determine for itself what ma-
chinery shall be, subject only to the
fundamental law of the nation as ex-
pressed in the Constitution of the United
States. . . . In the first place, I
believe in the short ballot. You can-
not get good service from the public
servant if you cannot see him, and
there is no more effective way of hid-
ing him than by mixing him up with a
multitude of others so that they are
none of them important enough to
catch the eye of the average, work-
day citizen. The professional politi-
cian and the professional lobbyist
thrive most rankly under a system
which provides a multitude of elec-
tive officers, of such divided responsi-
bility and of such obscurity that the
public knows, and can know, but little
as to their duties and the way they
perform them. The people have noth-
ing whatever to fear from giving any
public servant power so long as they
retain their own power to hold him
accountable for his use of the power
they have delegated to him.

I believe in providing for direct nom-
inations by the people, including there-
in direct preferential primaries for the
election of delegates to the national
nominating conventions.

I believe in the election of United
States senators by direct vote. Just
as actual experience convinced our
people that presidents should be
elected (as they now are in practice,
although not in theory) by direct vote
of the people instead of by direct vote
through an untrammelled electoral col-
lege, so actual experience has con-
vinced us that senators should be
elected by direct vote of the people
instead of indirectly through the vari-
ous legislatures.

I believe in the initiative and the
referendum, which should be used not
to destroy representative government,
but to correct it whenever it becomes
misrepresentative. Here again I am
concerned not with theories but with
actual facts. If in any state the peo-
ple are themselves satisfied with their
present representative system, then
it is of course their right to keep that
system unchanged; and it is nobody's
business but theirs. But in actual
practice it has been found in very
many states that legislative bodies
have not been responsive to the popu-
lar will. Therefore I believe that the
state should provide for the possibility
of direct popular action in order to
make good such legislative failure.

Wisconsin Method Praised.

In a recent speech Governor McGov-
ern of Wisconsin has described the
plan which has been there adopted.
Under this plan the effort to obtain
the law is first to be made through
the legislature, the bill being pushed
as far as it will go; so that the details
of the proposed measure may be
threshed over in actual legislative de-
bate. This gives opportunity to per-
fect it in form and invites public
scrutiny. Then, if the legislature fails
to enact it, it can be enacted by the
people on their own initiative, taken
at least four months before election.
Moreover, where possible, the question
actually to be voted on by the people
should be made as simple as possible.
In short, I believe that the initiative
and referendum should be used not as
substitutes for representative govern-
ment, but as methods of making such
government really representative. Give
the legislature an entirely free
hand; and then provide by the initia-
tive and referendum that the people
shall have power to reverse or sup-
plement the work of the legislature
should it ever become necessary.

As to the recall, I do not believe
that there is any great necessity for
it as regards short-term elective of-
ficers. On abstract grounds I was
originally inclined to be hostile to it.
I know of one case where it was ac-
tually used with mischievous results.
On the other hand, in three cases in
municipalities on the Pacific coast
which have come to my knowledge it
was used with excellent results. I
believe it should be generally pro-
vided, but with such restrictions as
will make it available only when there
is a widespread and genuine public
feeling among a majority of the
voters.

There remains the question of the
recall of judges. One of the ablest
jurists in the United States, a veteran
in service to the people, recently wrote
me as follows on this subject:

"There are two causes of the agi-
tation for the recall as applied to
judges. First, the administration of
justice has withdrawn from life and
become artificial and technical. The
recall is not so much a recall of judges
from office as it is a recall of the ad-
ministration of justice back to life, so
that it shall become, as it ought to
be, the most efficient of all agencies
for making this earth a better place to
live in. Judges have set their rules
above life. Like the Pharisees of old,
they said, 'The people be accursed,
they know not the law' (that is our
rule). Courts have repeatedly defen-
ded the aroused moral sentiment of a
whole commonwealth. Take the ex-
ample of the St. Louis hoodlums. Their
guilt was plain, and in the main con-
fessed. The whole state was aroused
and outraged. By an instinct that
goes to the very foundation of all so-
cial order they demanded that the
guilty be punished. The hoodlums
were convicted, but the supreme court
of Missouri, never questioning their
guilt, set their conviction aside upon
purely technical grounds. The same
thing occurred in California. It is to
recall the administration of justice
back from such practices that the re-
cent agitation has arisen.

"Second, by the abuse of the power
to declare laws unconstitutional the
courts have become a lawmaking, in-
stead of a law-enforcing, agency.
Here again the settled will of so-
ciety to correct confessed evils has
been set at naught by those who
place metaphysics above life. It is
the courts, not the constitutions, that
are at fault. It is only by the process
which James Russell Lowell, when
answering the critics of Lincoln, called
'pettifoggery' the constitution, that
constitutions which were de-
signed to protect society can thus be
made to defeat the common good.
Here again the recall is a recall of
the administration of justice back
from academical refinements to social
service."

There is one kind of recall in
which I very earnestly believe, and
the immediate adoption of which I
urge. There are sound reasons for
being cautious about the recall of a
good judge who has rendered an un-
wise and improper decision. Every
public servant, no matter how valu-
able, and not omitting Washington or
Lincoln or Marshall, at times makes
mistakes. Therefore we should be
cautious about recalling the judge,
and we should be cautious about in-
terfering in any way with the judge in
decisions which he makes in the ordi-
nary course as between individuals.
But when a judge decides a constitu-
tional question, when he decides what
the people as a whole can or cannot
do, the people should have the right
to recall that decision if they think it
wrong. We should hold the judiciary
in all respect; but it is both absurd
and degrading to make a fetish of a
judge or of any one else.

Lincoln actually applied in suc-
cessful fashion the principle of the
recall in the Dred Scott case. He de-
nounced the Supreme court for that
iniquitous decision in language much
stronger than I have ever used in
criticizing any court, and appealed to
the people to recall the decision—the
word "recall" in this connection was
not then known, but the phrase ex-
actly describes what he advocated.
He was successful, the people took his
view, and the decision was practical-
ly recalled. It became a dead letter
without the need of any constitutional
amendment.

The Law and the State.

Under our federal system the re-
medy for a wrong such as Abraham
Lincoln described is difficult. But
the remedy is not difficult in a state.
What the Supreme court of the na-
tion decides to be law binds both the
national and the state courts and all
the people within the boundaries of
the nation. But the decision of a
state court on a constitutional ques-
tion should be subject to revision by
the people of the state. Again and
again in the past justice has been
scandalously obstructed by state
courts declaring state laws in con-
flict with the Federal Constitution.
Although the Supreme court of the na-
tion had even decided in a contrary
sense. When the supreme court of
the state declares a given statute un-
constitutional because in conflict with
the state or the National Constitution,
its opinion should be subject to re-
vision by the people themselves. Such
an opinion ought always to be
treated with great respect by the peo-
ple, and unquestionably in the major-
ity of cases would be accepted and
followed by them. But actual ex-
perience has shown the vital need of
the people reserving to themselves
the right to pass upon such opinion.
If it is sustained well and good. If
not, then the popular verdict is to be
accepted as final, the decision is to
be treated as reversed, and the con-
struction of the Constitution definite-
ly decided—subject only to action by
the Supreme court of the United
States.

Many eminent lawyers who more or
less frankly disbelieve in our entire
American system of government for,
by, and of the people violently an-
tagonize this proposal. They believe,
and sometimes assert, that the Ameri-
can people are not fitted for popular
government, and that it is necessary
to keep the judiciary "independent of
the majority or of all the people,"
that there must be no appeal to the
people from the decision of a court
in any case; and that therefore the
judges are to be established as sov-
ereign rulers over the people. I take
absolute issue with all those who hold
such a position. I regard it as a com-
plete negation of our whole system
of government; and if it became the
dominant position in this country, it
would mean the absolute upsetting of
both the rights and the rule of the
people. If the American people are
not fit for popular government, and
if they should of right be the servants
and not the masters of the men whom
they themselves put in office, then
Lincoln's work was wasted and the
whole system of government upon
which this great democratic republic
rests is a failure. I believe, on the
contrary, with all my heart that the
American people are fit for complete
self-government, and that, in spite of
all our failings and shortcomings, we
of this republic have more nearly re-
alized than any other people on earth
the ideal of justice attained through
genuine popular rule.

People Fundamentally Right.

I do not say that the people are in-
fallible. But I do say that our whole
history shows that the American peo-
ple are more often sound in their de-
cisions than is the case with any of
the governmental bodies to whom, for
their convenience, they have dele-
gated portions of their power. If this
is not so, then there is no justification
for the existence of our government;
and if it is so, then there is no justifi-
cation for refusing to give the peo-
ple the real, not merely the nominal,
ultimate decision on questions of con-
stitutional law.

A decision rendered but a few
months ago by the court of appeals
of my own state, the state of New
York, declared unconstitutional the
workmen's compensation act. In their
decision the judges admitted the
wrong and the suffering caused by the
practices against which the law was
nimed. They admitted that other civil-
ized nations had abolished these
wrongs and practices. But they took
the ground that the Constitution of
the United States, instead of being an
instrument to secure justice, had been
ingeniously devised absolutely to pre-
vent justice. They insisted that the
clause in the Constitution which for-
bade the taking of property without
due process of law forbade the effort
which had been made in the law to
distribute among all the partners in
an enterprise the effects of the in-
juries to life or limb of a wage-work-
er. In other words, they insisted that
the Constitution had permanently
cursed our people with impotence to
right wrong, and had perpetuated a
cruel iniquity; for cruel iniquity is not
too harsh a term to use in describing
the law which, in the event of such an
accident, binds the whole burden of
crippling disaster on the shoulders
least able to bear it—the shoulders of
the crippled man himself, or the dead
man's helpless wife and children. No
anarchist orator, raving against the
Constitution, ever framed an indict-
ment to it so severe as these worthy
and well-meaning judges must be held
to have framed if their reasoning be
accepted as true. But, as a matter
of fact, their reasoning was unsound,
and was as repugnant to every sound
defender of the Constitution as to
every believer in justice and right-
eousness. In effect, their decision
was that we could not remedy these
wrongs unless we amended the Consti-
tution (not the constitution of the
state, but the Constitution of the na-
tion) by saying that property could be
taken without due process of law! It
seems incredible that any one should
be willing to take such a position. It
is a position that has been condemned
over and over again by the wisest and
most far-seeing courts. In its essence
it was reversed by the decision of
state courts in states like Washington
and Iowa, and by the Supreme court
of the nation in a case but a few
weeks old.

According to one of the highest
judges then and now on the Supreme
court of the nation, we had lived for
a hundred years under a Constitution
which permitted a national income
tax, until suddenly by one vote the
Supreme court reversed its previous
decisions for a century, and said that
for a century we had been living under
a wrong interpretation of the Constitu-
tion (that is, under a wrong Constitu-
tion), and therefore in effect estab-
lished a new Constitution which we
are now laboriously trying to amend
so as to get it back to the Constitu-
tion that for a hundred years every-
body, including the Supreme court,
thought it to be. When I was pres-
ident, we passed a National Workmen's
Compensation act. Under it a rail-
way man named Howard, I think, was
killed in Tennessee, and his widow
sued for damages. Congress had
done all it could to provide the right,
but the court stepped in and decreed
that congress had failed. Three of the
judges took the extreme position that
there was no way in which congress
could secure the helpless widow and
children against suffering, and that
the man's blood and the blood of all
similar men when spilled should for-
ever cry aloud in vain for justice.
This seems a strong statement, but
it is far less strong than the actual
facts; and I have difficulty in making
the statement with any degree of
modification. The nine justices of the
Supreme court on this question split
into five fragments. One man, ex-
Justice Moody, in his opinion stated
the case in its broadest way and de-
manded justice for Howard, on
grounds that would have meant that
in all similar cases thereafter justice
and not injustice should be done. Yet
the court, by a majority of one, de-
cided as I do not for one moment be-
lieve the court would how decide, and
not only perpetuated a lamentable in-
justice in the case of the man himself,
but set a standard of injustice for all
similar cases. Here again I ask you
not to think of the mere legal formal-
ism, but to think of the great im-
mutable principles of justice, the
great immutable principles of right
and wrong, and to ponder what it
means to men dependent for their liv-
elihood, and to the women and chil-
dren dependent upon these men, when
the courts of the land deny them the
justice to which they are entitled.

Now, gentlemen, in closing, and in
thanking you for your courtesy, let me
add one word. Keep clearly in view
what are the fundamental ends of
government. I hope that not only
you and I but all our people may ever
remember that while good laws are
necessary, while it is necessary to
have the right kind of governmental
machinery, yet that the all-important
matter is to have the right kind of
man behind the law. A good Consti-
tution, and good laws under the Con-
stitution, and fearless and upright of-
ficials to administer the laws—all
these are necessary; but the prime re-
quisite in our national life is, and must
always be, the possession by the aver-
age citizen of the right kind of char-
acter. Our aim must be the moraliza-
tion of the individual, of the govern-
ment, of the people as a whole. We
desire the moralization not only of
political conditions but of industrial
conditions, so that every force in the
community, individual and collective,
may be directed toward securing for
the average man, and average woman,
a higher and better and fuller life, in
the things of the body no less than
those of the mind and the soul.